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AND ALL ADJOINING COUNTRY.

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THE STORY TELLER

COURAGE.

AN EPIGRAM.

Six liers, I write, stood facing danger,
Six cowards alone and still;
And was one, to fear a stranger,
Light of thought and stout of will.

Out the other, grave and serious,
Deeply pondered where he stood,
Felt the spell of the mysterious
Overshadowing neighborhood—

Of the mortal menace hidden
In that moment's sudden chance;
Felt the throng of thoughts unbidden
Trampled with his countenance.

Then his comrade marked his pallor,
And a rallying charge he made,
Out of his big-hearted valor,
Lustily spoken: "You're afraid!"

"True my friend," with blanched lips said he,
"I have fear as you have none;
But I stand here, staunch and steady—
You with half my fear, would run!"
—Wm. C. Wilkinson, D. D., in S. S. Times.

THE DEACON'S QUARREL.

"Did you ever hear tell about Deacon Tanner's quarrel with Deacon Twist, Joshuay?"

"No; I dono as ever I did."

"Ye see, Deacon Tanner was real pious, but his natur was dreadfully arbitrary. He had naturally an all-fired disposition; high and mighty as though he was a British lord, and when he got mad I tell ye he was mad—no half-way covenant to him.

"He knowed it himself, and he fit with it night and day, for he was honest pious, and it done him good inwardly to hev a real set-to with the Old Adam now and then.

"Natur is natur, and the devil in him bein' set to be made over into a saint, felt a kind o' material comfort in fightin' the devil outside of him. Leastways, that's the way he figured it, and was forever a-prayin' an' a-tellin' in meetin' about the conflic's an' victories an' such like.

"For my part, I don't hold that b'lief. I think a man's got good an' bad both inside of him, without goin' abroad to find fightin'. I think we've got plenty inardness to wrastle with, and to use up all the grace we've got a subduin' of it; but that ain't here nor there. The deacon was an honest man, and he thought different; but whatsomever he thought, I tell ye he done about the right thing gener'ly.

"Well, Deacon Twist he was another sort; took fire quicker'n a spruce bough and didn't last no longer; blazed away jest birch-bark fashion, all of a minit, and in half an hour he'd be just like a cosset lamb, and orful sorry he'd give way.

"But he kep' givin' way an' repentin', some like Peter in the Bible. But he was a real good man—they was good as gold, both on 'em.

"Now Deacon Tanner, he'd set up a saw mill down in Nepash Brook, an' he done sawin', for every body round. 'Twas new country then, and he had lots o' business, so he kinder made a rewl that names of them that was promised in the list, right along as they came, chalked up on a board in the mill.

"I had ought to hev said that he and Deacon Twist was real friendly—both being deacons of Chester meetin', always a-going to f'nerals and prayer meetin's and sich-like us meetin's together, till folks kinder give a skit at 'em now and then, and some called them David and Jonathan.

"Well, it came about one time that Deacon Twist wanted some logs sawed to cover his new barn. His turn to hev 'em sawed come a Thursday mornin', and Deacon Tanner he was on hand real early, so's to get all set to rights afore work begun.

"Jest as he'd got the saw iled and things cleared up, who should come a-tuggin' and a toilin' up the hill with a load o' logs, but Rod Garrett from Goshen.

"'Deacon,' sez he, 'I'm in a real fix. The' was a dreadful blow over t' our town last evenin' some folks called it a hurricane—but any way it hurried off the roof o' my house, and flung it against that mighty big rock in the lot behind, and smashed it into kindlin' wood.'

"'I hadn't a board on the farm,' he sez, 'nor I couldn't get one and Sary's down with lung complaint, and baby's got a spell of throat ail. I dono how to wait till I get that roof kivered ag'in. A rain settin' in would jest kill 'em; and I put to afore daylight, and I've drawed these logs over, a-hopin' to get 'em sawed a'ore any body comes.'

"'Well, Rodney,' sez the deacon, kind of slow, as though he was considerin'. 'I've promise Nathaniel Twist for to saw his logs this mornin', and I like to keep to my word.'

"'I don't believe but what he'd wait for me of he knowed,' said Rod. 'It's a kind of extremity I'm in, as ye might say. I'm extreme anxious to get them boards right off. I feel to b'lieve that Deacon Twist would let me do't of he was here. He's a pious man and a merciful man. I guess I'd resk it of I was you, Deacon Tanner.'

"'Well, Rodney,' sez the deacon, 'it does seem to be a work of necessity. I guess I'll try it; you dump them logs and we'll set her a-goin'.

"So he'n his hired man they got a log onto the slide, and Rod Garrett an' his brother who came with him they onyoked the cattle an' put 'em under a tree to cool off. Then they stood around to see the machine, and lo-an' they hadn't hauled off mor'n a half a dozen boards when they heered Deacon Twist a-hawin' and a-geein' to his big pair o' Devon cattle on the turn o' the hill.

"'I dono as Deacon Tanner heered him, an' I do so but he did; any way he didn't stop, he kep' the old saw a-goin, an' when Deacon Twist drove up his load o' logs there was the side full an' a heap more to put on to't.

"He was mad! He roared out quicker'n you could say Jack Robison:

"'Whose be them logs? Hal'm off, I tell ye! It's my turn to hev the saw, an' I ain't a-goin' to be turned off like this, Hiram Tanner!'

"Jest then the saw stopped a minnit, an' Deacon Tanner heerd him.

"'This here is my mill an' my saw, Mr. Twist!' says he, his eyes kinder shinin' an' his face gettin' pale, though Twist's was redder'n a winter apple.

"'I don't care a continental if 'tis!' ses Twist. 'You said you was a goin to saw for me this mornin', an' there's my name onto the list right afore ye, an' ye ha'n't no right to be an' brass it out, if you be a deacon.'

"By this time the fellers that come up along with Deacon Twist for to help him load up, was gawpin' round, a-lookin' and a-hearin'.

"And, as 'twas berry time, a lot of the Elwell tribe was near by in the bushes, and hearin' a noise, they came, too—crows to a carkiss, they always was. 'Sons of Belial,' Deacon Tanner used to call 'em. But they wa'n't; they was old Jake Elwell's sons, godless fellows enough, half-Injin, and they was a-grinnin' an' a-chucklin' to see the row.

"Well, Deacon Tanner he growed whiter'n a whiter.

"'I cal'late to do what I will with my own, Mister Twist,' ses he, 'and I dono as anybody made you a-judge and divider over me. If you'd hear to reason, without flyin' off the handle—'

"'The' ain't no reason to hear to!' roared Twist. 'It's plainer'n the nose on your face: you promised to saw my logs this identikle mornin', an' now your mill's full-of another feller's, an' if that ain't cheatin' and lyin' I dono what 'tis! I won't never bring no more logs to your mill whilst time endoors!'

"'Nor I won't never saw 'em if you do!' snapped Tanner, his eyes a-blazin'.

"'He! he! he!' squealed one o' th' Elwell fellers, 'pooty good spunky deacons now, them be!'

"Deacon Twist heered him, and his jaw kinder dropped. He gin a look at Tanner and stepped right up to him and ses:

"'Brother Tanner: I've did wrong: I've give occasion for the enemy to revile, and them Sons o' Belial is a-makin' us their music. We've shamed the Lord. Forgive me, Brother Tanner!'

"Tanner he stood a minnit jest as though somebody'd up and struck him. Then he reached out his hand, and ses he:

"'Brother Twist, we have both sinned. Let us ask forgiveness from on high.'

"And so savin', he led Deacon Twist a little piece off into the shoemake bushes, and Rod Garrett said he never in this mortal world heered such dreadful affectin' prayers as they made, both on 'em. They didn't seem to think, he said, as though the' was anybody round a-hearin' of 'em, only jest the Lord; but all the men heered 'em.

"The Elwells they stole away kinder dumfoundered, but the rest stayed by. When the deacons come out after a spell, a holdin' hands jest like two youngsters, they see they had been a-cryin'; and when they shook han's right there, and said as they'd quarrelled before folks, they would make up before 'em, and I tell ye it done them fellows good.

"'Rod Garrett he said he b'lieved the' was suthin in religion when he see Deacon Twist a-loadin' of his boards for him, and fairly forcin' Tanner to saw the rest of Garrett's logs afore he touched his'n. And Hiram Platt he was kinder on the fence before, but he came square out and j'ined Chester meetin' next sacrament day, and was a real close walker afterwards.

"'As for the deacons, it seemed as though they couldn't be good enough to each other after all this. And it came about that the' was quite a wakenin' in Chester that winter, seemed as though it took a start to th' old saw-mill. I tell you what, Joshuay, practice is wa'th al the preachin' you can skeer up, now ain't it?'

"'Well, mebbe,' said the considerate Joshuay; 'but arter all, Amasy, how upon airth is folks a-goin' to know how to practice without some preachin'?'

"'There, you hit the nail on the head,' said Aunt Desire, wipin' her spectacles. —*Rose Terry Cooke, in Detroit Free Press.*

An Upright Judge.

A Judge full of caustic humor and shrewd common sense, and remarkable for the brevity of his judgments and the rapid decision with which he was wont to cut the much entangled knots of litigation, was Sir Samuel Martin, Baron of the Exchequer, whose death at the age of eighty-two was almost simultaneous, by curious coincidence, with the recent opening of the new law courts of London. In a certain case he once summed up as follows, after a mass of contradictory testimony and long speeches by counsel: "Gentlemen of the jury, you have heard the evidence and the speeches of the learned counsel. If you believe the old woman in red, you will find the prisoner guilty; if you do not believe her, you will find him not guilty." He had a thorough hatred for interpreters in court, and once, when a Spanish sailor was being tried and the interpreter was particularly unskillful, he exclaimed: "Mr. Interpreter, tell the prisoner that he has got Mr. —— to prosecute him and Mr. —— to defend him, and that I am the Judge, and this is the jury that will try him." This having been conveyed to the prisoner, the Baron continued: "Now, Mr. Interpreter, stand down," and tried the whole case in English, pure and simple. Baron Martin's career was full of mercy and kindness as well as justice, and he left the bench a few years ago crowned with the respect and love of all who knew him. Apart from a growing deafness, his physical and intellectual faculties remained unimpaired until within three days of his death.—*London Truth.*

Seventh Sons.

It is reported that a spike maker at Troy, who is the seventh son of a seventh son, is so steadily in demand by sick people, who believe that he is a born healer of diseases, that he has been obliged to abandon the nail factory and devote himself to his patients, and that baseball player, who is also seventh son of a seventh son, is going to start on a healing expedition. How the accident of being born seventh in a line of sons can enable a man to scatter health broadcast is something that professors in medical colleges have never yet explained, but should the system prove satisfactory in practice no explanation will be necessary. To be healed merely by talking with a man who had half a dozen brothers born before him is much easier than going through a course of physic and being subject to the blunders of careless prescription clerks. If some seventh son will do some trifling thing, like extirpating a cancer or restoring a defective eye, just to show his genuineness, he will find business enough to make him eternally bless his birthday.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Duties of Dress.

Doubtless there is exquisite satisfaction rendered by the wearing of exquisite toilettes, not only in the enjoyment of a thing of beauty itself and the content of possessing it, but through that acquaintance with human nature which is instinctive, and which makes one aware of the inspection one is undergoing from the point of view of all rival toilettes—an inspection to meet which the exquisite toilette seems to offer a coat of mail under whose shelter one can defy the sharpest criticism of the most ill natured envy.

Not that we can think other than poorly of the famous young woman who felt the comfort given by a well-fitting dress to be superior to that afforded by the consolation of religion; for of course that young person's standard of everything but dress was not at all a high one, and her acquaintance with the consolations of religion must have been much more imperfect than her acquaintance with ribbons and laces and any out-of-the-way shade of color, any singular and fantastic weaving in silks and velvets and novel stuffs. She was not far remote from that lady of Dr. Holmes' acquaintance who, as she declares, remembers "the time when I thought more about the shade of color in a ribbon, whether it matched my complexion or not, than I did about my spiritual interest in this world or the next."

But because we should not be given up altogether to the delights of dress, it does not follow that one does not owe one's self and the rest of the world some duties in regard to it; not merely those duties of which few right-minded women permit themselves to be unconscious, the duties of cleanliness, of wholeness, and of seasonableness, but the other duty, of which not so much is thought, the duty of becomingness. For every one is under some obligation of adding to the beauty of the region round her, if not in the bloom of one's cheek or the sparkle of one's eye, then in the pleasing effect of the garb in which one shrouds one's deformities and endeavors to counterpoise one's defects. Because one is sallow, for example, it is no reason for wearing sallow tints, and making the whole world seem bilious; one should hide the sallowness as much as may be by balancing it with some tint that puts it out of sight. And because one is plain, that is no reason for going labelled and ticketed "Ugly," but all the more reason for inventing, seeking and putting on toilettes that are themselves so lovely that one shall forget whether the wearer is as lovely as they or not, or if compelled to remember, shall at any rate gather a certain compensation for the eye and thought in that exhibition of gentle taste which the toilette makes.

A great deal of one's character is to be told from this toilette, be the latter lovely or the reverse. For, let us say, if it be known that the condition of the wearer is but just beyond poverty, or the purse narrowly limited indeed, or if one is at that happy stage of life's journey when youth itself is beauty, and beauty is its own best adornment, and yet the dress is seen to be exceedingly rich, or elaborated in the last fancy of fashion, then personal vanity and love of display are felt to be preponderating traits of character, and something not to be tabulated, but totally destructive of charm, is eliminated from that costume. Such a dress, under such circumstances, speaks of a taste that is far from choice, and that can render no compensation for any lack of pleasant looks in the wearer. And meanwhile any dress that to the gaze of the stranger who knows nothing of the case and condition of the wearer is obviously unsuitable, as, for instance, a toilette which combines garnish hues about a sickly face, or frills and flounces about a dumpy woman who walks ill and sets them all bobbing and jerking at every step, or one of cheap material loaded with showy trimming, or a tawdry mingling of hues, or gloves and boots discordant with the rest of the apparel, or anything else that proclaims a want of the sense of fitness, is equally devoid of taste, and in so far as it is devoid defies the unwritten law that requires each and all to make themselves agreeable objects to the common eye.

Certainly those who regard dress with the consideration that is its due, and with no more, have their reward for the expenditure of money and development of taste; for becoming dress carries an importance of its own in society that is perfectly appreciable. "Any one may observe this who takes notice of the difference in treatment received from a pretty girl in a cheap or indifferent dress, and one who is not pretty, but is in a dress of perfect fit and design. The usual dancer of attendance is apt to think the pretty face a brief accident, the gaudy or neglected dress an indication of permanence, and, on the contrary, the perfect toilette an indication of fine feeling and nice breeding, and is quite unaware, led to be conscious of the superior power to make a home in her who already does the best she can with the little kingdom that she has.

"Her purple habit sits with such a grace
On her smooth shoulders, and so suits her face."

But forgetting any view of what others may think of one's dress, whether that is a narrow or a broad view, there is another side to be looked at, and that raises the question as to whether one would not be really in the wrong to do otherwise than make the most of one's opportunities, and insist that one's dress should draw as nearly as possible to the standard of perfection within one's means. For while in the universe abroad beauty is so plainly commended to one's eyes, and is shown to be so omnipresent that it can only be because it is valued by the creative hand, it is surely beneath nobody's dignity to do the utmost possible in order to attain it in one's self and one's environments. That, indeed, is quite another thing from being wrapped up in contemplation of vanities, and is but a proper administration of the affairs intrusted to one's charge. And this regard for the toilette, taking its place in the general endeavor, when kept within bounds, has never been held by the sternest critic as anything but praiseworthy, an exhibition of self-respect, and of that desire to please which conduces to every on's good humor.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—An Auburn sportsman is said to have captured an immense owl of the arctic species while hunting in Broome County, New York. It is nearly white and a huge-looking fowl, being so completely enveloped in feathers that the long sharp claws and hooked beak are hardly visible.

The "Promised Land."

I was once crossing a series of undulating ranges abutting on Mount Hermon with an English tourist who was making merry at the utterly barren appearance of the "promised land." It turned out, however, that his attempted wit served to sharpen our observation, and we found that all the hill-sides had once been terraced by human hands. A few miles further on we came to Rasheiya, where the vineyards still flourish on such terraces, and we had no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the bare terraces, from which lapse of time had worn away the soil, were once trellised with the vine, the highest emblem of prosperity and joy. Similar terraces were noticed by Drake and Palmer in the Desert of Judea, far from any modern civilization. It is rash to infer that because a place is desolate now, it must always have been so, or must always remain so. The Arab historian tells us that Salah-ed-Din, before the battle of Hattin, set fire to the forests, and thus encircled the Crusaders with a sea of flame. Now there is scarcely a shrub in the neighborhood. In wandering through that sacred land, over which the Crescent now waves, one is amazed at the number of ruins that stud the landscape, and show what must once have been the natural fertility of the country. Whence has come the change? Is the blight natural and permanent, or has it been caused by accidental and artificial circumstances, which may be only temporary? Doubtless, each ruin has its tale of horror, but all trace their destruction to Islamism, and especially to the blighting and desolating presence of the Turk. That short, thick, beetle-browed, bandy-legged, obese man that so many fresh tourists find so charming, is a Turkish official. He and his ancestors have ruled the land since 1517. A Wilberforce in sentiment, he is the representation of "that shadow of shadows for good—Ottoman rule. The Turks, whether in their Pagan or Mohammedan phase, have only appeared on the world's scene to destroy. No social or civilizing art owes anything to the Turks but progressive debasement and decay. That heap of stones, in which you trace the foundations of temples and palaces, where now the owl hoots and the jackal lurks, was once a prosperous Christian village. Granted that the Christianity was pure neither in creed nor ritual; yet it had, even in its debased form, a thew and sinew that brought prosperity to its possessors. The history of that ruin is the history of a thousand such throughout the empire. Its prosperity led to its destruction. The insolent Turk, restrained by no public opinion, and curbed by no law, would wring from the villagers the fruits of their labor. Oppression makes even wise men mad, and the Christians, goaded to madness, turned on their oppressors. Then followed submission on promise of forgiveness. The Christians surrendered their arms and the flashing cimeter of Islam fell upon the defenseless, and the place became a ruin amid horrors too foul to narrate.—*Contemporary Review.*

Outcome of a Spelling School.

A graduate from the High School in this city had a call from a country school about two hundred miles north of Detroit, and he went his way provided with several written recommends and a whole cart-load of enthusiasm. He found the school house to be a one-story affair made of logs and large enough to hold thirty scholars in case the teacher stood in the door. When school commenced the score of scholars could only muster a geography printed in 1848, an arithmetic a few days younger, a dozen leaves of a speller and the half of a broken slate.

The teacher, however, went to work to hammer knowledge into their craniums, and he had convinced most of them that the world was round, and that the sun neither rose nor set in that country, when it came time to have a spelling-school. For convenience sake it was held in a big barn, and the turn-out included everybody from the boy who spelled "corn" the same as "horse," for convenience sake, to the old man who always put "in haist" on his letters to his brother in Vermont.

It wasn't much of a contest until the last half-dozen towered aloft. "Catarrh" and "photograph" laid em out by the dozens, and when only the champions were left "Constantinople" floored all but two like a bolt of lightning. Then came the word "parasite." One rendered it "parysight," and the other gave it "perrysyte," and when the teacher shook his head one cried out:

"I've writ that word over a hundred times, and I guess I know!"

"And I've seen 'em every day of my life for forty years, and I don't sit down for any body," added the other.

"It is parasite," replied the teacher.

"I dispute it."

"So do I."

"That's the way Webster gives it!"

"Who's Webster?"

"Yes, trot him out."

Then the friends of either rose up. In the shindy the teacher came in for two black eyes, a cracked rib, kicks on the shin and bites on the ears, and the minute he could get clear and over the fence he headed for Detroit and reached home in want of so many repairs that it took two months to make him presentable. He had a few dollars due him, and he left a change of clothes up there, but he doesn't want to hear from the directors. They may consider that he has resigned, and any parasite desiring the situation can have the vacancy without paying bonus.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Messenger of the Sea.

The Vice Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bordeaux, Mr. Gundersen, suggests that the time honored bottle as a means of sending messages from the sea should be replaced by the small red balloons which at present serves no better purpose than to delight children, and torment everybody else. They will float rapidly before the wind, keep their contents dry, and are a noticeable object at a considerable distance. One of them was recently thrown overboard from one of Mr. Gundersen's ships which was ashore near Dover, and two hours later the letter was posted Dover by an unknown hand. It is quite possible that such balloons, made of tougher material than those sold to children the world over, might prove useful.

—Massachusetts takes away forty-five acres from Rhode Island by the adoption of the new boundary line.

Pope Leo XIII.

After his mass, which he says early, Leo XIII. gives audiences to Cardinal Jacobini, Secretary of State, and formerly Nuncio at Vienna, whose political learning is rare even in those of his official position. His place is then taken by the Cardinal Secretary of Ecclesiastical Affairs, and by the congregation of Cardinals, each of whom has its fixed day. These several counsels generally occupy the whole morning, until one hour after midday. The Pope's dinner: A potage, one dish of meat and some cheese; a few minutes suffice for its consumption. While he takes the air in the afternoon—generally in his carriage—he usually reads the Bishop's reports, all of which come direct into his own hands, the dispatches from the nunciatures, and especially any news from Belgium. That little kingdom, which has broken its diplomatic relations with the Holy See, is particularly near his heart. For it is there that he himself was Nuncio from 1843 to 1846, and there that he studied at close quarters a great politician, Leopold I. Toward four o'clock the Pope gives his private and public audiences, and the evening hours are devoted to the reception of Bishops. This long day over, Leo XIII. regains the solitude of his own closet. Then at last he is able to begin work.

Tall, thin, spare, with his pale and deeply-lined face, the Pope usually has delicate health, of which he takes small care. His austerity is extreme. The spiritual sovereign of 200,000,000 Catholics does not spend 100 francs a month for his table. The energy of a strongly developed nervous system alone enables him to resist the fatigue of his labor and of his vast responsibilities. At times those about him perceive a moment of exhaustion and collapse; but a little happiness, a piece of good news, or a pleasant telegram, restores the life of his worn frame. Suddenly well again, he takes up once more his heavy burden, and betakes himself to that work of reconciliation and peace-making to which he has devoted himself.

He is always grave or rather solemn; always the Pope. The Italians call his manners and surroundings ceremonious. Gravity is inherent in his nature, as those ever who have known him from his earliest youth. He never abandons himself, laughs rarely. He might be thought stern did he not temper his severity by the patient attention with which he listens—without interruption—to all who speak to him. His audiences are far less frequent than were those of Pius IX., but for that very reason they take more time. He has not the brilliant side so noticeable in his predecessor, the genial ease, the fine good humor which endured, notwithstanding the surprising vicissitudes of the last pontificate, nor the frank, bold and genial speech full of witty and happy words, thrown off in that sonorous voice which Pius IX. retained to his old age. Leo XIII. is as slow of speech as he Archbishop of Paris. But if neither the Pope nor the Cardinal has received the orator's gift, each has been endowed with the author's. Perhaps this similarity explains the special sympathy and esteem which the Pope entertains toward Mgr. Guibert.

The pastorals in which the Archbishop of Perugia (this was Cardinal Pecci so fibre before his election as Pope) was wont to demonstrate the harmony of faith and reason, of religion and civilization, "growing like the flower and fruit from the root of Christianity," were much noticed by Italian publicists. The prelate loved to treat the questions of the day and modern society. The illustrious Bonghi said of him that his was one of the most finally balanced and vigorous of characters; that he was a man who had realized the ideal of a Cardinal such as St. Bernard conceived it." Since the Eighteenth century, since the time of Benedict XIV. and Clement XVI., Rome has not seen a Pope of so cultivated a mind, so accomplished in Latin and Tuscan verse, so familiar at once with classic and with contemporary letters. At the present time the two qualities which Leo XIII. most prizes, and aims most constantly at securing in his own writings, are simplicity and moderation. His letters, his encyclicals, are all submitted to the sacred college. Nothing is more admirable than the manner in which he elicits opinions and weighs objections. He has been known to completely rewrite, after grave debate, encyclicals which he had already completed. As he suffers from sleeplessness, it is generally in the night hours that he composes his most important work.

It is by this active life, the monotony of which would frighten many statesmen, that the Holy Father is able to manage directly, in all their immensity of detail, the affairs of the church. Those affairs have multiplied greatly since the first third of the century. More than 100 bishopries have been founded in America. Pius IX. wrote little; he inspired the writing of others. Leo XIII. has his own hand in all, sees all with his own eyes and directs all. Moderation, which, with austerity, is the dominant note in the sovereign pontiff's conduct, and which he has made into a law for himself, has borne its fruits. At the time of his accession the diplomatic corps accredited to the Vatican was reduced to about two embassadors—those of France and Austria. At present he receives the envoys or the ambassadors of all the powers, save only Belgium and Italy. With regard to those two countries there are no signs of any possible understanding; but the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Holy See and almost all States guarantees for the present the existence of the Pope at Rome and his spiritual independence. Nevertheless, we must not suppose that the present moderation denotes a change or a backward movement from the doctrines of the late pontificate. I recall to mind the recent significant saying of a dignitary of the Roman curia: "All that had to be said has been said. The church never changes."—*Figaro, in Catholic Review.*

—Mrs. Hannah Tyler, of Branford, Ct., who has been speechless for fifteen years, fell from her chair the other day, getting such a shock as to bring back the flood of speech and now she talks as well as ever.—*Register.*

—Somebody says that London spends $25,000,000 a year for oysters, and somebody else promptly pronounces it a fish story.

How the Fates Work Against Poor Jones.

It has sometimes been doubted that there is a divinity which shapes our ends rough—hew them how we may, but there is one man in this city who believes that he is foreordained, predestined, predetermined to suffer. Poor Jones! he seems to spend his whole life in offering to Mrs. Jones—an excellent woman, by the way—a series of apologies for doing things he never did, and he no sooner gets out of one scrape than he plunges into another. If Mrs. Jones has a fault it is that of loving Mr. Jones too much for his own good; and being so particularly fond of him herself, she imagines every other woman must be, and so at times Jones finds his life not worth living.

It always happens, too, at some time when he is in a peaceful, pious frame of mind, walking firmly in the path of rectitude and flourishing like a bay-rum tree. For instance, just a few nights ago he said, after supper, that he believed he'd go down town a few minutes and look at the new electric light, and Mrs. Jones asked him to mail some letters for her, and he started out, whistling

"I want to be an angel."

On the way down it occurred to him that he might as well stop at the barber's and get shaved, and he did so. Then he went to look at the light, and as he walked along the sidewalk, where it was as bright as day, he saw a lady in front of him drop a folded paper out of her purse. He started forward, picked it up and presented it gallantly to the lady, saying:

"Madam, you dropped this just now."

Now the most that he expected was a grateful "thank you," but instead of that the woman gave a terrific scream, grabbed hold of a policeman who was sauntering by, and pointing Jones out, shrieked:

"That man insulted me!"

Jones attempted to explain, but the policeman told him to hush up or he would club him, and then asked the woman if he should arrest him. She said n-n-o, she should hate to have to appear in court again such a creature as that, and so after taking Jones' name and number he let him go.

Jones went home; he had tasted enough adventure for one evening and was glad enough to get back into the no place-like-home atmosphere again, but when his wife saw him she held up both hands.

"Why, Jeptha," she exclaimed; "how you look, where's your collar and tie gone to?"

"I-I-I don't know," stammered Jones, who had forgotten all about the barber shop where he had doubtless left them: "h-h-hain't I got them on?"

"Why, no! and how queer you look. Did you mail my letters?"

"Y-y-yes," gasped the wretched liar; "of course I did."

"I don't believe it," said Mrs. Jones, in a voice that nearly took Jones out of his boots. "I know those letters are in your pocket at this very moment. Let me feel!"

Jones had a wild thought of rushing out into the night and cold and leaving Mrs. J. to find out all she could, but he hesitated, and the man who hesitates is lost.

"There they are," she said, in a tone indicating that she had found a roll of million dollar bills, "and—but what's this?"

There was an awful silence, and you could have heard a meeting house drop as Mrs. Jones, with a calmness born of desperation, unfolded a piece of white paper and read:

"To Madam Blank, fine French millinery, Dr.
One pink satin evening bonnet, $40.
Received payment,
SARAH BLANK & Co.

It was the wretched piece of paper he had picked up and which fate had helped him to thrust into his pocket to form one link in this iron chain of adverse circumstances. We will draw a veil over the subsequent hilarities of that evening and merely refer to the atmosphere of Betsey and I are out gloom which has enveloped "no place like home ever since like the dense smoke from a glass factory. Jones is still a strong believer in manifest destiny.—*Detroit Post and Tribune.*

The Mule as a Trainer.

In the mining region of Pennsylvania where disputes of almost all kinds are settled by fisticuffs, the mule plays an important part in the miner's training for battle. He approaches the mule, which seems to be sleeping, and gives him a few taps on the rump with the bare knuckles as a reminder that he is wanted to take part in a sparring match. The mule responds, his blows are parried, and the sturdy miner gets in one or two from the shoulder which knocks the animal out of time, the latter retiring with backed ears and looking deeply humiliated. A number of gentlemen in Philadelphia, prominently identified with the anthracite coal trade, who have been practical miners, relate this as an actual fact, and state further that a miner has so little respect for a mule that every time he has a row with his wife and she has the best of him he gets even by licking a mule, as that is about the nearest thing to a mad woman that he can get at.—*Chicago Herald.*

How the French Canadian is Dressed.

The New York *Sun's* Montreal correspondent relates this: "I must tell you how these girls dress," said a New York woman to her husband. "First, they start with flannel from head to foot—and such flannel! Why, it's an eighth of an inch thick. Then they go like other women, except that they put on more skirts, and usually a quilted one that's as warm as a wood fire. Then they put on a dress, and over that a chamois jacket that fits like a shoe in the mud. Then they put ribbed woolen stockings over their stockings and arctics over their shoes. They don't care any more about the looks of their feet than the St. Louis women do. Then they put on knit wristlets, then gloves, then a fur or cloth dolman, then a fur cap, and finally a coil of worsted comforters. When they are dressed, if they are hurled at a speed of a mile a minute from a toboggan, they are unhurt. If they fall through the ice they are not wet. If the thermometer drops fifteen below they read of it next day and wish they had known it at the time."

—A man, lately married, was asked at the club about his bride. "Is she pretty?" "No," replied he—"she is not, but she will be when her father dies."

Miscellaneous.

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3 Cakes Oat Meal Toilet Soap for 10c

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MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

Independent in all Things. Devoted to State, County and Home News.

VOL. 16.—NO. 28. MANCHESTER, MICH., THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1883. WHOLE NO. 800.

Manchester Enterprise

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MAT D. BLOSSER, Proprietor.

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IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE, $2.00.

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Seventh Sons.

The Messenger of the Sea.

Outcome of a Spelling School.

How the Rules Work Against Poor Jones.

The Mule as a Trainer.

How the French Canadian Is Rewarded.

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BY MAT D. BLOSSER.

Entered at the Postoffice in Manchester as Second-class Matter.

We will receive correspondence and news items from all the country around.

Anyone desirous of becoming a regular or occasional correspondent, or news gatherer, will please write us for instructions.

Every communication must contain the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We must not be held responsible for sentiments expressed by writers.

If you have any business at the Probate Office, mark the letter, and the matter will be published in Manchester Enterprise. Such a request will always be granted.

Changes in display of advertisements are made in the order of their receipt at this office, and cannot be positively promised unless handed in at least noon the day before the desired insertion.

☞ All articles for publication should be addressed MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE, Manchester, Mich.

THURSDAY, MARCH, 29, 1883.

Kalamazoo threatens to hold a rival fair at the same time the state fair is held at Detroit. We hope that such a terrible calamity may be averted by some means.

April 30th being the 24th anniversary of American Odd Fellowship, Grand Master, Harrison Soule, enjoins upon all subordinate lodges the duty of an appropriate observance of the day by prayer and thanksgiving for the prosperity and peace of Odd Fellowship throughout the State.

The Chicago Inter Ocean of the 21st contained a four-column letter description of Detroit, the beautiful city of the straits. The writer related romances of its early history, spoke of its present prosperity and rapid growth in wealth, commerce, and manufactories; it's railroad system, the numerous pleasure resorts, etc.

As there seems to have been considerable discussion concerning the subject of having scholars keep up with the current events by reading daily newspapers, it is well to observe that a Battle Creek teacher thinks that scholars who read the daily newspapers excel their non-reading companions in everything pertaining to efficient student life.

By a report from the state railway commissioners to the legislature, it appears that the expense per mile for carrying each passenger transported over the railroads of this state during the past five years was 2.09 cents, the average receipts per passenger per mile for the same five years was only 2.48 cents, showing but a fraction of a cent profit.

Washtenaw County Items.

Chelsea now has a new postoffice.

Ben Josselin, the balconist, of Ypsilanti, is also a student of legal lore.

We learn that Geo. E. Osborn, of Sharon has sold his farm to Wm. Kulenkamp.

The amount of delinquent taxes in Washtenaw county this year is $300 less than last year.

Wm. Noble, a well known citizen of Ann Arbor, died last Friday morning, aged 63 years.

The Baptist society of Chelsea will reorganize it's church under the new state law, Sunday.

Mrs. Martha Lamb, an old pioneer of Saline township, died last week Wednesday, aged 74 years.

Geo. J. Nissly, the wide awake grocer of Saline, and ex-editor of the Observer, has bought out the entire grocery stock A.-M. Leftaron.

The Ann Arbor Congregational church gives the new church of the same denomination at Ypsilanti, $100 to assist it in getting well started.

The friends of Rev. J. C. Wortley, of Saline, made him a donation at his residence last week Wednesday evening, and left him $80.18 in cash.

The Chelsea Herald gets up problems for its young lads readers to puzzle their brains over, and the girls really take the trouble to work 'em out.

It is said that Dr. Pattison of Ypsilanti, proposes to erect a sanitarium in that city if he can make satisfactory arrangements with the proprietors of the mineral well.

The case of Ashley S. Wood, of Saline, for forgery, was called on in the circuit court last week, but the case was dismissed as the prosecuting attorney filed reasons for not filing information on the matter.

The committee on public buildings at Ann Arbor have been soaking the courthouse janitor over the coals for not keeping the rooms in the building clean, and now he makes a violent effort to keep the offices, etc., in decent shape.

The Ann Arbor Democrat editor evidently misunderstood Joe Lesley last week when he met the other folks, and so informs his readers that Easter comes next Sunday, and that after that time everybody can return to "vain pomp and glory, the flesh, and the devil."

Mr. O'Leary closed his school in the Nichols District, Manchester, Saturday, March 17, with appropriate exercises. In the afternoon several visitors were present. Nine cards of honor and two prizes were awarded. Mr. O. gave general satisfaction and received a unanimous recommend from the school board.

CLINTON.

Jack Mahoney had his hand bruised while coupling cars.

Addie St. John has taken his undertaking business to Jonesville.

The musical society give a concert at the town hall Friday evening.

Bert Kispaugh had a new boarder come into his family on Monday.

Population is increasing. John Meadam was presented with a pair of twin boys on day, a few and girl. Report says the two weighed 16 pounds.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following named persons are members of the Clinton Baptist Sunday school, and were present every Sunday during the first quarter of the present year: J. A. Bush, Susie W. Fisk, Hattie Belle Hogan, Hattie M. Kanouse, Ella L. Mogey, Frances A. McDermott, Katie M. McDermott, Clara B. Randall, Martha Payne, Fred N. Randall, F. R. Adams, Eda D. Mercy, H. P. Downs, Fannie M. Downs, Claude Lantz, Lois Vince, Edwin Stanfield. E. N. Rathbun, Supt.

RIVER RAISIN.

Adolph Danke is clerking in a store in Chicago.

Mr. Short is now so much better as to be out occasionally.

River Raisin has a new blacksmith, one Thomas Soper. He hails from Detroit.

Tommy VanGieson is very sick with inflammation of the lungs, his wife is also seriously indisposed.

H. M. Lazell has recently returned from a visit to Tuscola county, where he went to care for his father-in-law, Daniel LeBaron, who is now better. Mr. Lazell is to take up with the country that he now wishes to sell his property here and remove to Caro.

At a caucus held Tuesday, the democrats put the following ticket in nomination: Supervisor, H. R. Palmer; Clerk, F. M. Palmer; Treasurer, Wm. Gadd; Highway Commissioner, Jacob Blum, Sr.; Justices, George Becker, Slade Lazell, Robt. McHenry; Drain Commissioner, D. C. Mowrey. School Inspectors, Slade Lazell, Jacob Blum, jun.; Constables, James Quick, Solomon Tate, John Reidel, James Hooten.

BROOKLYN.

The musical fraternity of Brooklyn are talking of giving the cantata of Esther for the benefit of the Light Guards.

Our school exhibition last Thursday evening was a successful affair, and reflects great credit on both teachers and pupils.

Henry Stall of this place, fell from the roof of a building on Tuesday, striking on his head on solid ice, it being on the north side of the house. It is hoped his injuries will not prove fatal.

There is considerable curiosity in this part of the country to know why our board of supervisors have run an into debt between $7,000 and $80,000 in the last few years. If this is reform, we have enough of it.

We had the pleasure of perusing a letter from Mrs. A. P. Cook now of Citronella, Ala., in which she states, that her cough is less and her appetite better, both of which are encouraging signs, and her many friends will hear of the same with thankfulness.

The decorations of All Saints church in this village on Easter Sunday, and the services in the same were fine beyond description. The sermon by the Rev. Mr. Hughs was a model for the occasion, and an anthem sung as a duett by him and Mrs. Marie Rice Cook was strong worth going to hear.

WAMPLER'S LAKE.

John Green is blessed with a felon on the middle finger.

Mrs. D. Lawrence, of Adrian, is visiting relatives here this week.

Mr. F. June is moving this week on the place he bought some time ago.

Mr. & Mrs. D. Brown were visiting Mrs. B's sister in Jackson last week.

Miss Carrie Brayman, of Ingham county, is visiting her friend Mrs. Ida Wood.

Uncle David Green has been quite sick lately, but we understand he is getting better.

Frank O'Leary has moved into Geo. Fay's tenant house, and will work for George this season.

Miss Mamie Walker closed her school in the Watkins district last Friday with a spelling school.

Some time ago Charles Beech's little son fell out of a chair and broke his collar bone. We are sorry that he is doing so slow as can be expected under the circumstances.

The youngsters celebrated Easter in the usual style. About 15 gathered together at the unoccupied house of J. Watson and ate lots of candy, eggs, and other dainties in dizzying quantities.

Bell, Mills and John VanTyle of Clinton, have rented G. D. Smith's house on the banks of the lake for a summer house, and will listen to the music of the frogs and mosquitoes this summer.

The Governor of our State has designated, by proclamation, Thursday the 26th of April, as Labor Day, and it is hoped that everybody will improve the opportunity and plant at least one tree in some place where it will be of use and pleasure in the future. Then will be the time for country school yards to receive their first row of trees, for which the next generation of school children will be everlastingly thankful.

Regret and invitation cards of the newest designs are to be found at the ENTERPRISE office, also something entirely new in reward of merit cards. Call and see them.

Lenawee County Items.

Work on the new water works at Adrian will commence very soon.

The republicans of Adrian have placed F. R. Stebbins on their ticket for mayor.

There have already been subscribed 120 shares of the Stock for the public library at Tecumseh.

It is said that a generous prayer of Adrian gives away sauerkraut, and only asks a dime sent for the trouble of filling the dish.

The chemical fire engine at Adrian has done some very effective work of late in quenching fires that had got under pretty good headway.

A. F. Wheeler will give his lecture and "Illuminated Rambler" through Capri, Sicily, and Rome" at Clinton, Saturday evening, April 7th.

Among the notaries public recently appointed in Lenawee county are, A. H. Woodworth, Clinton; William Dennett, Tecumseh; Willard Perkins, Franklin.

Willis Merritt, Esq., of Tecumseh, is suffering from an annoying bronchial difficulty but which his physicians think can be benefited at a warm weather approaches.

The young hoodlums of Adrian, snowballed the Salvation army during their first parade on the streets of that city, but the police quieted the disturbance.

A detachment of the Salvation army, which has become noted in the eastern states, has reached Adrian, and the people there think it should have opened the assault in some wickeder city first.

The board of supervisors of Lenawee county have concluded that a defalcation of about $1,000 exists in the books of ex-county clerk W. L. Church, and the matter has been turned over to the prosecuting attorney for investigation.

Jackson County Items.

Jonathan Cady, of Grass Lake, is said to have a crop of five-oak wood covered with the skin of a spotted adder.

The flowerists and greenhackers of Jackson fused Tuesday evening, and made their nominations. Joseph Mably is their choice for mayor.

Gov. Begole has expressed his intention to be at Napoleon on May 30th, if possible, to see the Brooklyn Light Guard, with a view to taking them into the state militia.—Exponent.

The following names appear in the list of jurors for the next term of circuit court which commences in Jackson, Monday, April 16th: John M. Horning, John M. Carr, Norvell; Wm. Palen, Napoleon; Chauncy Davenport, Grass Lake; Philip Ebert, Columbia.

Lusk, of the Grass Lake News, has sold out to C. W. Organ, for many years a printer in the Lansing Republican office. The News is a good local paper, and with Mr. Lusk will keep it up to it's present standard of excellence. We wish him success.

The Jackson Citizen has found out that the first postoffice from which the mail was received by the citizens of Jackson, was the home of a man named Hiram Thompson, who did teaming from that settlement to Ann Arbor, and brought what few letters and papers there were, in the crown of his hat.

At Jackson, last Thursday, a man named John Fink was arrested for being a common drunkard, was convicted and fined $10 and costs. As the sentence was pronounced Officer Mann of the city said he had a little money which he had taken from the person of the offender and kept secure for him, he then handed over $2.-772.90—the latter was quite and the ungrateful rascal departed without a word of thanks, and refused to give any account of himself whatever.

The Century for April opens with a fine frontispiece engraving of the poet Emerson; which is accompanied by an article on this favorite author, by Sidney Lanier, which is the most important article in this number. Most conspicuous among several profusely illustrated articles is Ben Perley Poore's description of "The Capitol at Washington," including anecdotes of famous men who have been leading lights in Congress. In "Pictures and Pirates of Louisiana," Mr. Cable offers the most fascinating chapters yet printed of his Creole papers, the principal feature being a graphic sketch of the pirates of Barataria, whose leaders were the notorious Lafitte brothers. Also an article with curious illustrations, appealing not to Anno Domini, but to Hebrew account of the "Primitive Fish-hook." The poems of the number include "Remonstrance," by the late Sidney Lanier, a sonnet in honor of "Salvini," by Robert Underwood Johnson, and, in "Brica-Brac," four "Rondeaux of Cities," by Robert Grant, who satirizes the chief attraction imputed to the typical belles of London, Paris, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. In "Topics of the Time" are editorials entitled "A Great Metropolitan University," "Slave or Master?" and "The Press and the New Reform," meaning civil service.

This morning a 60-year-old boy arrived at the Central depot, all the way from Germany, en route to Manchester, Michigan. He couldn't speak a word of English, was traveling alone, and found himself in Detroit with only 50 cents, while his destination, Manchester is about $2. He stated his case to the railroad officials, who told him to keep his 50 cents, and sent him to his destination free.—Detroit News.

The state fair will be held at Detroit this year.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN

—GO TO—

L. KIRCHHOFER,

—FOR—

DRY-GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, &c.

You will—

GET A GOOD BARGAIN!

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JUST WHAT YOU WANT

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Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Notions and all other articles kept in a first-class General Store, and while they lead in VARIETY, their goods are always of a Superior Quality and they give you the

Best Goods for the Least Money.

It will interest you to call in and examine their STOCK, feels their PRICES, and be CONVINCED. No matter what is wanted you can always find it at

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STOVES

—AND—

Special Inducements

—In Every Line of—

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Tools Tinware, Etc.,

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Real Estate Transfers.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

Joseph Campbell to J. W. Welch, land on section 35, Raisin; $850.

J. H. Welch to Joseph Campbell. W ½ of ne ¼ section 26, Raisin; $2,000.

D. Meeker to Wm. and M. Anderson, land on sec 27 and 14, Tecumseh; $5,500.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Jacob Koch to Alonzo Harper, 40 acres on section 29 in Norvell; $825.

William McCullough to William Neely, 50 acres on section 36, in Columbia; $2,200.

Henry Miles to Martin Koch, about 47 acres on sections 15 and 22 in Grass Lake; $3,902.50.

Hanson Hill to Henry Martin, 140 acres on sections 3 and 10, in Napoleon and Columbia; $5,000.

Henson Hill to Henry Martin, 140 acres on sections 3 and 10, in Napoleon and Columbia; $5,000.

Henry Miles to Martin Koch, about 84 acres on sections 15 and 22, in north part of Grass Lake; $2,802.50.

William W. Fraley to Amos A. Curtis and Stanley E. Cooper, 72¼ acres on sections 15 and 22, in Grass Lake; $4,893.33.

William W. Fraley to Amos A. Curtis and Stanley E. Cooper, 72¼ acres on sections 15 and 22 in north part of Grass Lake; $2,893.33.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

Wm. H. Hall to Susie Congdon, lot in Chelsea; $950.

Rebecca Winkle to Rebecca Stanton, lot in Dexter; $365.

Chas. Ring to Conrad Bettner, 98 acres in Saline; $3,217.

William H. Allison to Flora A. Wood, lot in Saline; $7,200.

Bernard Berth to E. W. Smith, 91 acres in Sharon; $5,660.

Isaac A. Stephens to Catharine Winters, lot in Chelsea; $500.

Marvin Davenport to Thos. White, 100 acres in Saline; $7,000.

Thos. White to Marvin Davenport, 73 acres in Saline; $5,200.

Lorenzo Jones, et. al. to H. C. Gregory, et. al. lot in Chelsea, $923.

Edward P. Clark to Lida K. Hollis, lot in Manchester; $1,000.

Catharine Beck to Joseph Feldkamp, 115 acres in Freedom; $7,450.

Arthur E. English to Mary J. Fisk, 20 acres in Manchester; $750.

Wm. Manifold, by executor, to Wm. H. Allison, lot in Saline; $1,050.

Joseph Feldkamp to Jacob Feldkamp, 120 acres in Freedom; $6,340.

Sebastian Fink to George Heufer, 105 acres in Manchester; $7,000

Sebastian Finkbeinler to Frederick Finkbeinler, 20 acres in Saline; $200.

Frederick Finkbeinler to Sebastian Finkbeinler, 80 acres in Saline; $2,700.

Wm. A. Jones, by executor, to Geo. Weidmann, 200 acres in Dexter; $10,000.

W. W. Tuter to Henry J. Phelps, lot in Dexter, and 87 acres in Scio; $10,000.

Miscellaneous.

OUR

ENTIRELINE

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Heating and Cook

STOVES

—AND—

Special Inducements

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Hardware!

Tools Tinware, Etc.,

Van Duyn & Mordoff.

Legal Notices.

REAL ESTATE SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF JACKSON, ss.

In the matter of the Estate of George Winans, an insane person.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a license granted to the undersigned, guardian of the insane person, by the Judge of Probate of the County of Jackson, on the 6th day of February A. D. 1883, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the premises, in the village of Grass Lake, in the county of Jackson, State of Michigan, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1883, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described real estate to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Grass Lake, in the county of Jackson, State of Michigan, described as follows, to wit: Lot 4 in Block 2 south of the railroad as the same is platted and recorded in the village of Grass Lake, Jackson County, Michigan.

LOUISA WINANS,
Guardian of said Insane Person.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on saturday, the 24th day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Present: William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas Harvey deceased, Crowell Eddy of the said estate in Bath north of said District, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such executor as aforesaid, and that the balance remaining in his hands as such executor, is the sum of $4,000 and asks that he may be allowed, that he may be discharged from his trust as such executor, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, on the 30th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered that said Administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Washtenaw, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
Judge of Probate.

H. G. DORR,
Probate Register.

Miscellaneous.

NEW STYLES OF CARDS FOR ADVERTISERS, school teachers, and card collectors. New designs of Cards and Announcements received weekly. Call and see them, or send stamp for sample and price list. ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

O'ER EARTH AGAIN

And ready for business, with a

FIRST-CLASS HORSE-SHOER,

And will do Horse-shoeing and

All Kinds of Blacksmithing

As Low Money than any other shop in the Village

Pick & Repairing Cutters Come In.

☞ Remember the Old Stand on Railroad street Manchester, Mich.

JAS. HENDERSHOTT.

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STOCK OF

GOODS MUST GO AT COST!

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Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Cutlery,

Spectacles, Musical Instruments, Guns, &c., &c

MUST BE SOLD AT COST

—FOR CASH—

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F. R. STEBBINS,
Adrian, Michigan.

Furniture and Carpets.

Very large assortment. TWELVE WARE ROOMS FULL. All kinds of Curtain Goods, Oil Cloths, Window and Floor Shades, &c., &c. Fine selection of Wilton and Body Brussels. Lowest Prices in best quality of goods, and no deception as to quality and grade of goods.

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"BLUEMELESS"

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HATS, CAPS,

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No excuse for rough or chapped hands, when you can get

3 Cakes Oat Meal Toilet Soap for 10c

Butter and Eggs Taken in Exchange

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Manchester Enterprise

BY MAT D. BLOSSER.

Travelers' Guide.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

YPSILANTI BRANCH—LANSING DIVISION.

FROM YPSILANTI.			TO YPSILANTI.	
Mail & Express.	Accom.	STATIONS.	Accom.	Mail & Express.
7:20 A.M.	8:15 A.M.	Ypsilanti	6:40 P.M.	5:40 P.M.
7:28 "	8:23 "	Ypsilanti Junction	6:32 "	5:32 "
7:36 "	8:43 "	Salem	6:10 "	5:15 "
8:25 "	9:30 "	Plymouth	5:25 "	4:30 "
10:28 "	10:30 "	Northville	5:15 "	4:20 "
10:38 "	10:40 "	Novi	5:05 "	4:10 "
10:50 "	10:50 "	Wixom	4:55 "	4:00 "
11:15 "	11:05 "	Milford	4:40 "	3:45 "
11:30 "	11:20 "	Milleteville	4:30 "	3:30 "
12:20 "	12:05 "	Rankins	4:00 "	3:00 "

A. H. FARMER, Ticket Agent.
W. H. CANNIFF, Superintendent.

JACKSON BRANCH—DETROIT DIVISION.

FROM JACKSON.

STATIONS.	Mail	Express	Accom.
Jackson	7:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Napoleon	7:50 "	2:20 "	7:20 "
Brooklyn	8:10 "	2:35 "	7:40 "
Hudson	8:40 "	3:05 "	8:10 "
Morenci	9:00 "	3:25 "	8:30 "
Riga Junction	9:15 "	3:40 "	8:45 "
Tecumseh	9:35 "	4:00 "	9:05 "
Adrian	10:00 "	4:30 "	9:30 "
Toledo	9:50 "	5:25 "	7:45 P.M.
Buffalo	7:00 P.M.	2:30 A.M.	
Detroit	12:00 P.M.	7:30 A.M.	
Chicago	5:00 "	1:30 "	

TO JACKSON.

STATIONS.	Accom.	Mail	Express
Chicago		9:30 A.M.	8:00 P.M.
Detroit		9:30 "	8:00 "
Buffalo		11:55 "	10:30 "
Toledo		11:15 "	8:30 "
Adrian	5:30 A.M.	12:05 P.M.	9:20 "
Tecumseh	6:00 "	12:30 "	9:45 "
Riga Junction	6:20 "	12:50 "	10:05 "
Clin ton	6:35 "	12:57 "	10:07 "
River Raisin	6:50 "	1:10 "	10:17 "
Morenci	6:55 "	1:20 "	10:35 "
Hudson	7:20 "	1:40 "	10:45 "
Napoleon	7:40 "	2:00 "	10:55 "
Jackson	8:00 "	2:30 "	11:20 P.M.

☞ Trains run by Columbus time. Cooper Tickets sold at the following rates: Detroit, Buffalo and Toledo, $1.00. Chicago, $1.50.

A. W. SPENCER, Station Agent, Manchester.
T. J. CHARLESWORTH, Superintendent.

THURSDAY, MARCH, 29, 1883.

LOCAL NEWS BREVITIES.

Next Monday is election.

Now's the time to dig your parsnips—if you have any.

We will soon come in for our share of thunder showers.

The school children are enjoying their vacation this week.

Spring must be close by, the ice in the river is getting rotten.

Will our friends send us full election returns on Tuesday next.

There were no wild ponies found in the woods this year for Easter.

Ye small boys are putting in good time at marble playing this week.

Bence, the druggist, has sold his stock of groceries to Kensler Bros.

The Sherwoods are repairing the old saw mill at East Manchester.

People begin to think it about time for the weather to put on it's spring suit.

Dr. Sheldon is connecting his dental office with his residence by telephone.

Haverly's minstrels passed through here Monday on their way to Ypsilanti.

The sporting men begin to talk of the fun they expect to have spearing fish this spring.

Saturday found our streets crammed full of teams again, and trade boomed briskly.

We will have to wait till 1894 before we can celebrate Easter on the 25th of March again.

A telephone-line has been erected between the residences of Dr. Sheldon and Mat D. Blosser.

Moving time approacheth, and still the cry is "what shall we go?" and echo answers "what?"

Baptismal services were held at the Baptist church last Thursday evening. Four persons were immersed.

The oldest inhabitant can't remember when the river has been covered with ice so long as it has this winter.

The pay car went over the Ypsilanti branch Monday morning, and the railroad boys were made happy again.

The ponderous chunks of ice which have gone over the dam this winter have broken great holes in the "apron."

Street commissioner Moran started out with his shovel Monday, and got the principle cross walks in a walkable condition.

The German working mens' society dance passed off pleasantly and without any unpleasant disturbance, Monday evening.

Mrs. Sarah Weir's little scholars are fully enjoying their week's vacation and will be ready again for school Monday morning.

Jackson merchants say Manchester merchants are the sharpest competitors they have, that in no town are goods sold so close as here.

Every merchant in town should have an advertisement in the Washtenaw County Directory. Don't let other towns get the start of us in this line.

Some of our old weather prophets are prophesying another big snow storm. If it comes soon, the voters may sleighride to town meetin' just as they did once upon a time 40 years ago.

In consequence of the funeral of postmaster-general Timothy O. Howe taking place yesterday, postmaster Walbridge had his flag at half mast, and closed the office from 2 until 5 p. m.

The swallows evidently have been looking over an almanac and found out that spring is here with all her (un)balminess, and have therefore gone to work at nest building with a vengeance.

The telephone business seems to be almost at a stand still. Our business men don't all think it of sufficient importance to invest their money in it, and unless they all take hold we cannot get it.

We are in receipt of the first number of the Washtenaw Post, edited by Christian J. Reul, at Ann Arbor. It is a neat and well edited number, and we think the prospects for it's success are encouraging.

The probabilities are that J. H. Miller will not build a brick block on Exchange Place this summer, but we hope some of our enterprising capitalists will invest a little of their surplus in that way, or in erecting some good dwellings.

Conrad Lehn has put in a new bar and side-board and fitted up the saloon in fine style, and at an expense of about $500. Last evening he had a sort of opening, and the band was there and a large crowd of men and boys.

The farmers are looking around for seed corn. The report that about all the seed corn the farmers have saved up is worthless, seems to be pretty generally believed and good farmers wish to take no risk, but are searching for sound corn. Now the question is—who has corn they can guarantee to be sound?

We had the pleasure of attending an entertainment at the baptist church on Friday evening, given by Rev. Munger, to the Sunday-school children, and others. It consisted of pictures of scenes in the Holy land; at the the centennial exhibition, etc., illuminated by the sciopticon. Each view was explained by Mr. Munger and all voted the evening well spent.

A large audience greeted Mrs. Dainty last Thursday evening, and seemed to take genuine enjoyment in hearing the spirited little lady render her difficult selections. Messrs. Case and Palmer, and Mrs. Russell and Miss Libbie Mills, sang a very fine quartette, and Mrs. R. C. Miller sang two beautiful solos, all of which combined to make the entertainment one of the pleasantest ever given in this place.

J. H. Miller has decided to come here and open a store in the Bennett building, some time between April 20th and May 1st. He goes east to attend tea, coffee, and crockery sales about the 15th of April, and will bring back a large stock of goods which he will sell strictly for cash, as he intends to keep no books. John made business buzz when he was here before, and probably will not be behind the times now.

Fiecing church bedquilts is the latest fashionable spring amusement. Not that the churches particularly need bedquilts for comfort, but the idea is for each lady to furnish a block and pay ten cents for the privelege of embroidering, writing, or stamping her name upon the block. After it is completed the quilt is sold at auction to the highest bidder, and is considered a curiosity, and the collection of autographs is highly valued.

The procession of movers will commence a grand march as soon as the house now occupied by D. P. Moore and family is vacated. Mrs. Hollis will then take possession of her property, and the rooms she now occupies will be appropriated by Mrs. Schuyler Case and son, while the house they leave will be occupied by J. W. Cowling, and Arch Gordanier will step into the house vacated by Conkling. It sort of reminds one of the old nursery rhyme about the old woman and her bed.

We are in receipt of a copy of the Wahpeton Times, which contains a very pleasing mention of D. V. Crafts' success as a dancing teacher, and says: "It is perfectly plain that Mr. Crafts has a great deal for the young folks of Wahpeton, the past winter in teaching them to dance, as one young man said to us last evening, that he had done more for them than they would have picked up in five years alone. Two or three terms more, and Prof. Crafts would stand at the head of a fine column of dancers."

Fortunately last Sunday proved to be pleasant and mild, and large congregations were enabled to assemble at the different churches to enjoy the Easter services which were held by the pastors. In several of the churches cut flowers and house plants were beautifully arranged about the pulpits, etc., which, together with the appropriate music that was well rendered, made the occasion one of particular interest and pleasure. The little folks enjoyed it heartily, and many Easter cards were exchanged by teacher and scholar during the Sunday school sessions.

While Myatt Kyan, M. D., of Kingsboro, Burnah, a graduate of Ann Arbor university, who is home attending the missionary meeting as the Baptist church, was delivering a missionary lecture at Charlotte, the other day, Mrs. Hiram Welch, an insane woman, came into the church, and, walking up to the desk, lectorer, kissed him. She said she had a right to kiss him, and it was all right. The audience protested, however, and the woman was apprehended and jailed. She will be taken to the asylum at Pontiac, as her church performances are considered highly detrimental to the missionary cause.

On Saturday afternoon about 20 sheep breeders of Lenawee, Jackson and Washtenaw counties assembled in the directors' room of the Peoples' Bank, according to adjournment and organized a Southern Michigan Sheep Breeders' Association, and elected the following officers: President, James M. Kress, Bridgewater; Vice President, Henry C. Calhoun, Bridgewater; Secretary, Charles M. Fellows, Sharon; Treasurer, Thomas Van Gieson, Bridgewater; Directors, J. M. Horning, Norvell. C. C. Dow, Sharon; and J. M. Moore, Manchester. The first annual sheep shearing festival will be held in this village on Saturday, April 21st.

PERSONAL.

Alfred Tuttle is confined to the house by sickness.

Frank Merriman, of Grass Lake, was in town to-day.

Mr. & Mrs. Sam. Kirchhofer have gone to Chicago this week.

W. H. Pottle is expected home from New York, to-morrow.

Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Arnold of Tecumseh, spent Sunday in town.

Chas. M. Fellows, started to-day for Vermont, to buy sheep.

Miss Vesta Freeman, spent Sunday at her home in Tecumseh.

Bert. Rowe, student at the Michigan University, is home this week.

Mr. & Mrs. P. F. Blosser spent Easter in Lansing with their son Tom.

Mrs. G. W. Bence has been very ill this week, but is now improving.

Mrs. G. O. Allen left here on Friday last, for her home in Montcalm county.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Keyser, of Tecumseh, spent Sunday with Mrs. Keyser.

Prof. G. A. Shartaw and family enjoyed the school vacation at Wayne this week.

W. L. Watkins and family have taken rooms at J. D. Van Duyn's for the present.

Mrs. M. Carpenter, mother of Mrs. Dr. Conklin and Mrs. Frank Spafard, is very sick.

Mrs. John Ruff and children, of Rollin, are visiting her mother, Mrs. Hudson, of this village.

Miss Louise Thaver, of Norvell, came down to attend the entertainment Thursday evening.

C. W. Riggs of Francisco, was in town on Monday, and made the ENTERPRISE a business visit.

Miss Julia Conklin, closes her school in the Self district, next Friday, for a two weeks vacation.

Miss Alta Steinlein, of East Saginaw, has been the guests of Miss Jennie Moore a few days this week.

C. W. Case is going down to Clinton to assist the basses in the musical society concert to-morrow evening.

Mr. Steadman and family left for St. Johns to-day. Young Steadman and Horace Tuttle drove the teams out.

Misses Sophia Conklin and Anna Gieske attended the teachers school examination at Ypsilanti, Wednesday.

Miss Sophie Cobb, of Geneva, N. Y. who has been visiting at W. H. Pottle's, started for her eastern home yesterday.

Dr. Kapp has been ill for several days, and Sunday, his brother, Dr. —. Kapp, of Ann Arbor, was over to attend him.

Miss Mary and Master Willie Munger of Manchester, visited friends here last Saturday and Sunday.—Grass Lake News.

Charlie Robison took his uncle, A. V. Robison, home to Ann Arbor, Monday, over land, and has not returned home yet.

Schuyler Grant, of Detroit, was in town Wednesday attending to the disposal of property now occupied by Mort. S. Case.

Mrs. R. C. Miller, of Toledo came up last Thursday to sing at Mrs. Dainty's entertainment, and returned the following Monday.

Rev. Mr. Wallace and family were accompanied from the east by Miss Walker, sister of Mrs. Wallace, who will remain here for a time.

Mrs. J. M. McCarthy a sister of Mrs. G. W. Bence, and son, of Jonesville, were called here on account of the sickness of Mrs. Bence this week.

Will C. Ruckman, of St. Paul, arrived in town on Saturday to spend a few days visiting his parents and friends. He leaves for the west to-morrow night.

Miss Clara Osborn, daughter of Geo. E. Osborn, of Sharon, who has been attending the Normal at Ypsilanti, arrived home on Saturday, to spend the vacation.

Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Brown, of Ypsilanti, spent Sunday in town. Mr. H. is quite under the weather and was in hopes a brief Manchester visit might benefit him.

Joseph and Simon Cook of Norvell, called at the ENTERPRISE office on Monday, and left an order for printing the auction bills for Mrs. Henry Stringham.

Geo. Smith moved E. P. Crafts' household goods to Grass Lake the first of the week, and found the goods somewhat muddy. Mr. Crafts starts for Dakota soon.

John J. Clarkson, of Jackson, who has been in poor health for a number of months, is now in Georgia, in order to test the beneficial effects of southern sunshine.

Among those home on a school vacation are Zell Baldwin and Joseph McMahon of the Ypsilanti seminary, and Misses Minnie and Hattie Fellows and Clara Osborn of the Normal.

Miss Jessie B. Allen closed her school in Woodstock, district No. 2, Friday, March 23d. She will return, after a two weeks' vacation, to teach the spring and fall terms of six months.

Rha Conklin received a telegram yesterday, stating that his brother Mark, of Onondaga, was very sick. Lloyd Conklin, of Bridgewater, started for there yesterday and Rha went to-day.

Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Hewett are packing their household goods, and will leave bag and baggage for Jackson, their new home, Saturday. Their many friends will ever welcome them back to Manchester.

We are sorry to hear that Elder Munger, of Manchester, formerly of this place, has been in very bad health most all of the winter.—Grass Lake News. We are pleased to state that he is much better now.

Jas. L. Stone was in town on Saturday, attending to the sale of personal property and looking after things at the Goodyear House. He informs us that he is pleased with the way business opens at the St. James, and thinks he will like Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Rosana Cobb, of Orville, N. Y., whom we mentioned two weeks ago as having a shock of paralysis, at the residence of her brother, A. K. Gage, died Sunday evening. The funeral was at the home of Mr. Gage, Monday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The body was taken eastward on the afternoon train.

Miss Nan Millard, who, for the past three years has so faithfully filled a position as clerk at W. H. Pottle's store, will leave Saturday afternoon for Jackson, where she has accepted a like position in Robinson's dry goods store. Miss Millard has won a host of warm friends here who will be sorry to have her leave our town.

Crowell Eddy, of Franklin, administrator of the Thos. Harvey estate, was in town on Monday, and left a legal notice for publication in the ENTERPRISE. He informs us that he could find no heirs of Thos. Harvey, and consequently about $4,000 will be deposited with the county treasurer for a certain length of time, and then if not claimed, will go to the state.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Robinson started on their wedding trip Friday night, intending to go through to Grand Rapids, but at Jackson, Mr. R. was taken ill and so remained in that city till Sunday afterno

Manchester Enterprise

BY MAT D. BLOSSER.

Entered at the Postoffice in Manchester as Second-class Matter.

We are now prepared to do all kinds of Job Printing and Binding, at the shortest notice and lowest rates.

Any subscriber wishing a change in his paper, will please write us at once, stating the name and address to which he wishes the paper changed.

We must not be held responsible for any publication expressed by others.

If you have any communication to make to the Editor, address the request that your name be withheld, and it will be complied with. Such a request will always be granted.

Changes in displayed advertisements must be handed in by noon Tuesday to insure insertion that week. Local notices must be in by noon Thursday before the change is desired. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All articles intended for publication must be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Address ENTERPRISE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Manchester, Mich.

THURSDAY, MARCH, 27, 1883.

Kalamazoo threatens to hold a mule fair at the same time the state fair is held at Detroit. We hope that such a terrible calamity may be averted by some means.

April 20th being the 94th anniversary of American Odd Fellowship, Grand Master, Harrison Soule, enjoins upon all subordinate lodges the duty of an appropriate observance of the day by praise and thanksgiving for the prosperity and peace of Odd Fellowship throughout the State.

The Chicago Inter Ocean of the 21st contained a four-column letter description of Detroit, the beautiful city of the straits. The writer related romances of its early history, spoke of its present prosperity and rapid growth in wealth, commerce, and manufactories; it's railroad system, the numerous pleasure resorts, etc.

As there seems to have been considerable discussion concerning the subject of having scholars keep up with the current events by reading the daily newspapers, it is well to observe that a Battle Creek teacher thinks that scholars who read the daily newspapers excel their non-reading companions in everything pertaining to efficient student life.

By a report from the state railway commissioner to the legislature, it appears that the expense per mile for carrying each passenger transported over the railroads of this state during the past five years, was 2.03 cents. The average receipts per passenger per mile for the same five years was only 2.48 cents, showing but a fraction of a cent profit.

Washtenaw County Items.

Chelsea now has a new postoffice.

Ben Joaylin, the baloonist, of Ypsilanti, is also a student of legal lore.

We learn that Geo. E. Osband, of Sharon has sold his farm to Wm. Kuienkamp.

The amount of delinquent taxes in Washtenaw county this year is $360 less than last year.

Wm Noble, a well known citizen of Ann Arbor, died last Friday morning, aged 63 years.

The Baptist society of Chelsea will reorganize it's church under the new state law, Saturday.

Mrs. Martha Lamb, an old pioneer of Saline township, died last week Wednesday, aged 74 years.

Geo. J. Nisly, the wild awake grocer of Saline, and ex-editor of the Observer, has bought out the entire grocery stock of A. M. Ledaron.

The Ann Arbor Congregational church gives the new church of the same denomination at Whitmore Lake $100 to assist it in getting well started.

The friends of Rev. J. C. Worley, of Saline, made him a donation at his residence last week Wednesday evening, and left him $46.13 in cash.

The Chelsea Herald says up problems for its young lady readers to puzzle their brains over, and the girls surely take the trouble to work 'em out.

It is said that Dr. Parsons of Ypsilanti, proposes to erect a sanitarium in that city if he can make satisfactory arrangements with the proprietors of the mineral well.

The case of Ashley S. Wood, of Saline, for forgery, was called on in the circuit court last week, but the case was dismissed as the prosecuting attorney filed reasons for not filing information on the matter.

The [illegible] buildings at Ann Arbor [illegible] during the court house [illegible] now he [illegible] sufficient to see the offices [illegible].

The Ann Arbor Democrat editor evidently [illegible] Forest Fire [illegible] Sunday and [illegible] body can rest [illegible] the flesh, and the [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] Northern Indiana Normal [illegible] March 1, [illegible] in the afternoon [illegible] Their cards of [illegible] awarded. Mr. O. [illegible] tion and received a unanimous recommend from the school board.

CLINTON.

Jack Maloney had his hand bruised while coupling cars.

Addie St. John has taken his undertaking business to Jonesville.

The musical society give a concert at the town hall, Friday evening.

Mr. Beck's haystack and corn crusher came into his family on Monday.

Population is increasing. John McAdam was presented with a pair of twins on Monday, a boy and girl. Report says the two weighed 17 pounds.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following named persons are members of the Clinton Baptist Sunday school, and were present every Sunday during the last quarter of the present year: T. A. Bush, Charles Hattie Lapo [illegible], Hattie Lapo [illegible], Minnie Nanson, Mary L. Moore, Frances A. [illegible], Katie M. McCormick, Clara E. [illegible], Rachel [illegible], Martha Pratt, Ida M. Bush, F. B. Austin, Ella D. Morey, H. E. Dowis, Fannie M. Dowis, Claude Lurry, Lole Vince, Edwin Stanfield.

RIVER RAISIN.

Adolph Vieke is clerking in a store in Chicago.

Mr. Shore is now so much better as to be out occasionally.

River Raisin has a new blacksmith, one Thomas Sopp. He hails from Detroit.

Tommy VanGieson is very sick with inflammation of the lungs, his wife is also seriously indisposed.

H. M. Lazell has recently returned from a visit to Tuscola county, where he went to care for his father-in-law, Daniel LeBaron, who is now better. Mr. Lazell is now up with the country that he now wishes to sell his property here and remove to Cass.

At a caucus held Tuesday, the democrats put the following ticket in nomination: Supervisor, H. R. Palmer; Clerk, P. M. Palmer; Treasurer, Wm. Gadd; Highway Commissioner, Jacob Blum, Sr.; Justices, George Becker, Slade Lazell, Robt. McHenry, Orvin Commissioner, D. C. Walter; School Inspectors, Slade Lazell, Jacob Blum, jun.; Constables, James Quick, Solomon Tate, John Beidel, James Hooten.

BROOKLYN.

The musical fraternity of Brooklyn are talking of giving the cantata of Esther for the benefit of the Light Guards.

Our school exhibition last Thursday evening was a successful affair, reflects great credit on both teachers and pupils.

Henry Stall, of this place, fell from the roof of a building on Tuesday, striking on his head on solid ice, it being on the north side of the house. It is hoped his injuries will not prove fatal.

There is considerable curiosity in this part of the country to know why our board of supervisors have run us into debt between $70,000 and $80,000 in the last few years. If this is reform, we have got enough of it.

We had the pleasure of perusing a letter from Mrs. A. P. Cook now of Citronella, Ala., in which she states, that her cough is less and her appetite better, both of which are encouraging signs, and her many friends will hear of the cure with thankfulness.

The decorations of All Saints church in this village on Easter Sunday and the services in the same were fine beyond description. The sermon by the Rev. Mr. Hughs was a model for the occasion, and an anthem sung as a duett by him and Mrs. Marie Rice Cook was alone worth going to hear.

WAMPLER'S LAKE.

John Green is blessed with a felon on the middle finger.

Mrs. D. Lawrence, of Adrian, is visiting relatives here this week.

Mr. E. June is moving this week on the place he bought some time ago.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Brown were visiting Mrs. B's sister in Dexter last week.

Miss Carrie Brayman, of Ingham county is visiting old friends here this week.

Uncle David Green has been quite sick lately, but we understand he is getting better.

Frank O'Leary has moved into Geo. Fay's second house, and will work for George this season.

Miss Mamie Walker closed her school in the Watkins district last Friday with a spelling school.

Some time ago Charles Beech's little son fell out of a chair and broke his collar bone. We understand he is doing well as can be expected under the circumstances.

The youngsters celebrated Easter in the usual style. About 15 gathered together at the unoccupied house of J. Watson and ate oysters, eggs, and other dainties in distressing quantities.

Bell, Mills and John VanTyle of Clinton, have rented G. D. Smith's farm on the banks of the lake for a summer home, and will listen to the music of the frogs and [illegible].

The [illegible] of our State has designated [illegible] Thursday the [illegible] of April, at Arbor Day, and it [illegible] every body will improve the [illegible] and plant at least one tree in [illegible] on that day. [illegible] will be of use and [illegible] to future generations. There will be the [illegible] of many school yards to receive [illegible] tree, for which the next [illegible] children will [illegible] in school.

Lenawee County Items.

Work on the new water works at Adrian will commence very soon.

The republicans of Adrian have placed F. R. Stebbins on their ticket for mayor.

There have already been subscribed 120 shares of the stock for the public library at Tecumseh.

It is said that a generous grocer of Adrian gives away saurerkraut, and only asks two cents for the trouble of filling the dish.

The chemical fire engine at Adrian has done some very effective work of late in quenching fires that had got under pretty good headway.

L. F. Wheeler will give his lecture and illustrated Rambles through Cyprus, Palestine, Hattie Lapo [illegible], Hamlet evening, April 3rd, at Clinton Saturday evening, April 7th.

Among the notaries public recently appointed in Lenawee county are: A. E. Woodward, Clinton; William Dengler, Tecumseh; Wilmot Perkins, Franklin.

Tecumseh's new [illegible] of Tecumseh is suffering from an annoying [illegible] difficulty but which his physicians think can be remedied as warm weather approaches.

The young hoodlums of Adrian, now called the Salvation army during their first parade on the streets of that city, but the police quieted the disturbance.

A detachment of the Salvation army, which has become noted in the eastern states, has reached Adrian, and the people there think it should have opened the assault in some wickeder city first.

The board of supervisors of Lenawee county have concluded that a defalcation of over $1,000 exists in the books of ex-county clerk W. L. Church, and the matter has been turned over to the prosecuting attorney for investigation.

Jackson County Items.

Jonathan Cady, of Grass Lake, is said to have a cane of live oak wood covered with the skin of a spotted adder.

The democrats and greenbackers of Jackson fused Tuesday evening, and made their nominations. Joseph Mably is their choice for mayor.

Gov. Begole has expressed his intention to be at Napoleon on May 30th, if possible, to see the Brooklyn Light Guard, with a view to taking them into the state militia.—Exponent.

The following names appear in the list of jurors for the next term of circuit court which commences in Jackson, Monday, April 16th: John M. Horning, John M. Carr, Norvelly Wm. Palen, Napoleon; Chauncy Davenport, Grass Lake; Philip Ebert, Columbia.

Lusk of the Grass Lake News, has sold out to C. W. Owen, for many years a printer in the Lansing Republican office. The News is a good local paper, and we doubt not Mr. Owen will keep it up to it's present standard of excellence. We wish him success.

The Jackson Citizen has found out that the first postoffice from which the mail was received by the citizens of Jackson, was the hat of a man named Hiram Thompson, who did nothing from that settlement to Ann Arbor, and brought what few letters and papers there were, in the crown of his hat.

At Jackson, last Thursday, a man named John Fink was arrested for being a common drunkard, was convicted and fined $10 and costs. As the sentence was pronounced Officer Mann of the city said he had a little money which he had taken from the person of the offender and kept secure for him, he then handed over $2.-772.90. The fine was paid and the ungrateful rascal departed without a word of thanks, and refused to give any account of himself whatever.

Miscellaneous.

"The Century for April opens with a fine frontispiece engraving of the poet Emerson, which is accompanied by an article on this favorite author, by Stedman, which is the most important article in his number. Most conspicuous among several profusely illustrated articles is Ben Perley Poores description of "The Capitol at Washington," including anecdotes of famous men who have been leaders in Congress. In "Pirates and Pirates of Louisiana," Mr. Cable offers the most fascinating chapter yet printed of his Creole papers, the principal feature being a graphic sketch of the pirates Lafitte brothers. Also an article with curious illustrations, appealing not alone to sportsmen, is Barnet Phillips' account of the "Primitive Fish-hook." The poems of the number include "Remonstrance," by the late Sidney Lanier; a sonnet in honor of "Salvini," by Robert Underwood Johnson, and, in "Brieux-Brac," four "Rondeaus of Cities," by Robert Grant, who satirizes the chief attraction imputed to the typical belles of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. In "Topics of the Time" are editorials entitled "A Great Metropolitan University," "Slave or Master?" and "The Press and the New Reform," meaning civil service.

This morning a Depot-road lawyer involved himself in the Centre depot, by the use of the word "Germany, on route to Manchester, Michigan. He couldn't speak a word of English, was traveling alone, and found himself in a strange country, without a cent in his pocket. He was finally put on board a train for Detroit, while the fare to Manchester was paid. He stated his case to the railroad officials, who loaned him the money to keep him from starving, and sent him to his destination free.—Detroit News.

The state fair will be held at Detroit this year.

Real Estate Transfers.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

Joseph Campbell to J. W. Welch, land on section 35, Raisin; $850.

J. H. Welch to Joseph Campbell. W ½ of E ½ of section 26, Raisin; $2,000.

D. D. Meeker to Wm. and M. Anderson, land on sec 27 and 34, Tecumseh; $5,500.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Jacob Koch to Alonzo Harper, 40 acres on section 20 in Norvell; $825.

William McCullough to William Neely, 50 acres on section 35, in Columbia; $2,500.

Henry Miles to Martin Koch, about 47 acres on section 13 and 22, in Grass Lake; $3,892.50.

Hanson Hill to Henry Martin, 140 acres on sections 3 and 10, in Napoleon and Columbia; $2,800.

Henry Miles to Matin Koch, about 84 acres on sections 13 and 22, in north part of Grass Lake; $2,892.50.

William W. Pixley to Amos A. Curtis and Stanley E. Cooper, 240 acres on section 10 in Grass Lake; $2,880.83.

William W. Pixley to Amos A. Curtis and Stanley E. Cooper, 240 acres on section 15 and 22 in north part of Grass Lake; $2,868.33.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

Wm. H. Hall to Susie Congdon, lot in Chelsea; $950.

Rebecca Winkle to Rebecca Stanton, lot in Dexter; $565.

Chas. Ring to Conrad Bortner, 98 acres in Saline; $3,217.

Bernard Berth to E. W. Smith, 91 acres in Sharon; $5,660.

Mortin Davenport to Thos. White, 100 acres in Saline; $7,000.

Thos. White to Marvin Davenport, 73 acres in Saline; $5,200.

Lorenzo Jones, et. al. to H. C. Gregory, et. al. lot in Chelsea; $923.

Edward P. Crafts to Lida K. Hollis, lot in Manchester; $1,000.

Catharine Beck to Joseph Feldkamp, 115 acres in Freedom; $7,450.

Arthur E. English to Mary J. Fisk, 20 acres in Manchester; $750.

Wm. Manifold, by executor, to Wm. H. Allison, lot in Saline; $1,000.

Joseph Feldkamp to Jacob Feldkamp, 120 acres in Freedom; $6,340.

Alfred A. McCollum to George Heuber, 100 acres in Manchester; $7,000.

Sebastian Finkbeinber to Frederick Finkbeinber, 20 acres in Saline; $200.

Frederick Finkbeinber to Sebastian Finkbeinber, 80 acres in Saline; $2,700.

Wm. A. Jones, by executor, to Geo. Weidman, 200 acres in Dexter; $10,000.

W. W. Toner to Henry J. Phelps, lot in Dexter, and 87 acres in Scio; $10,000.

Miscellaneous.

OUR ENTIRE LINE —OF— Heating and Cook STOVES AT COST!

—FOR— THIRTY DAYS,

And Special Inducements —In Every Line of— Hardware!

Tools Tinware, Etc.,

Van Duyn & Mordoff.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN

—GO TO— L. KIRCHHOFER,

—FOR— DRY-GOODS, Boots and Shoes, &c.

You will —GET A GOOD BARGAIN!— If you —Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

LOOK HERE!

It is a bold line to [illegible]

Paper Your Rooms!!

JUST WHAT YOU WANT

For that purpose, in the New Stock of

Fine Wall Papers

—Kept at— BAILEY & OSBORN'S.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!

BUY YOUR GOODS OF KENSLER BRO'S.

WHO ARE CONTINUALLY OFFERING

Wonderful Bargains

In all departments of their LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Notions and all other articles kept in a first-class General Store, and while they lead in VARIETY, their goods are always of a Superior Quality and they give you the

Best Goods for the Least Money.

It will interest you to call in and examine their STOCK, learn their PRICES, and be CONVINCED. No matter what is wanted you can always find it at

KENSLER BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED! BY POTTLE & LEWIS!

—AND— OUR FULL SPRING

Stock of Carpets!

—AND— HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS!

Of Every Description. Also Sampson's New Patent Wall Paper Trimmer.

Wall Paper Trimmed Free of Charge!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF BOOTS and SHOES!

Ever Shown in Manchester, POTTLE & LEWIS.

Local Notices.

REAL ESTATE SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Jackson, ss. In the matter of the Estate of George Munday, deceased. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order granted to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, by the Probate Court for the County of Jackson, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1883, there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Jackson, in said County, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said County is held) on Monday, the 7th day of May, A. D. 1883, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all of the following described real estate, to-wit: The undivided one-half of the following described lands and premises, situate in the township of Manchester, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, to-wit: The south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section number thirty-four, in township number three south of range number five east, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section number thirty-three, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section number four, in township number four south of range number five east, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section number three, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section number three, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section number three, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section number three, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section number ten, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section number ten, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section number ten, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section number ten, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section number fifteen, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section number fifteen, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section number fifteen, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section number fifteen, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section number twenty-two, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section number twenty-two, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-two, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-two, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section number twenty-seven, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section number twenty-seven, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-seven, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-seven, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section number thirty-four, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section number thirty-four, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section number thirty-four, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section number thirty-four, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section number thirty-five, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section number thirty-five, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section number thirty-five, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section number thirty-five, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section number thirty-six, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section number thirty-six, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section number thirty-six, in township and range aforesaid, containing forty acres of land more or less. Also the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section number thirty-six

Manchester Enterprise

BY MAT D. BLOSSER

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1883.

WHAT BREED OF SHEEP IS BEST.

The Spanish Merino has certainly demonstrated an adaptability to our climate and mode of treatment, in every respect, that will continue to increase the demand for this oldest breed of pure sheep, unless some new candidate for public favor shall accomplish more than has been done yet by any but the Spanish Merino. They have increased in numbers beyond all others, in size of carcase weight of fleece, strength of constitution and capacity to endure change of feed, change of climate and general neglect, with herding qualities unsurpassed; and upon the whole I am convinced that for a general purpose sheep for the large breeders of the great west and south, west, the Spanish Merino, the purer the better, is to be recommended.—Cor. National Live Stock Journal.

Sheep Notes.

A. A. Wood, of Saline, has gone to Vermont after more sheep.

Uncle Joe McMahon sold to Freeman & Burtless 43 lambs which averaged 107 pound per head.

A. A. Wood, of Saline, has sold to F. P. Sheeler, of Springville—ram lamb Monarch, by G. M. Sheldon 48, for $500

C. M. Fellows sold eight ewes on Saturday, to J. N. F. Bowen, of Tecumseh, for $320, being $40 a head. Also, 50 rams to Ward Kennedy, of Butler, Ind., and has gone to Vermont for more.

The Grass Lake Sheep breeders have organized for a shearing festival this spring, with Dr. M. H. Raymond, President, C. C. Dorr, Treasurer and J. F. Lusk, Secretary. J. H. Hood, O. F Pease and F. E. Dwelle were appointed a committee to secure suitable place for the festival and to attend to the details of the shearing.

TECUMSEH, March 19th, 1883.

ED. ENTERPRISE:—As it is with great interest and pleasure that I read, in the ENTERPRISE notes of sales of sheep, of my brother breeders, I thought an account of my sales for 1882 would not be out of place.

My last years crop of lambs numbered eighteen head, 12 ewes and 6 rams, of which I sold the following: To Edmund Hall, of Detroit, 12 ewes at $20 per head, and one ram lamb, at $40; to same party, 6 yearling ewes at $15; also, 3 breeding ewes at $20—total $430.

Other sales as follows: To J. S. Wood, of Lodi, choice of my ram lambs, $100. To Andrew Wilson, Franklin, ½ interest in 2nd choice of ram lambs, $32.50; to F. E. Bradley, ½ of same $20; to J. R. Keeney, seven 2 yr. old ewes; to same party, 3 rams one yr old; to Wm. Witherell, six ewes at $40 per head; to Albert Holmes, Macon, 6 ewes and one ram lamb; to Orman Stinson, of Saline, 10 breeding ewes at $20 per head. Total sales of sheep and wool for 1882, $1409 50. My lambs were all the get of my Ram "Millionair" by "Centennial." Respectfully yours.

HENRY WILSON.

There is considerable anxiety among farmers about seed corn. Some of the papers have reported that last years corn is not fit for seed. J. B. Colvin, of Tecumseh says. I have invariably made a practice of drying seed corn over a kitchen stove or about a chimney or some such place but being always sure to have it perfectly dry before freezing weather. I have never had a bad stand since I practiced this method. No matter how dry you get it; I think the drier the safer. Seed corn should never be picked out of the crib in the spring. It may grow, but can never make the rapid, strong growth that corn will that is treated as I have described. I once knew a lot of corn that had laid over a cook-stove for four years, taken down and planted, and it all grew splendidly. It had been dried to a crisp.

Mr. Williams, owner of a large orchard in Williamsburg, Mass., observed this year for the first time, a difference in the shape of the Baldwin trees that bear in the odd and in the even years; the even year tree has long, slender branches, reaching out in all directions, while the odd year tree is more scrubby, the branches growing closer together on the top. These facts will perhaps be of importance to those who wish to graft the Baldwin.

Washtenaw county takes the cake now. N. E. Sutton, a well known drover of Ann Arbor, bought a graded Short-horn steer last Saturday, which he thinks other drovers will have difficulty in matching. It was fed by Fry Bros., of Ann Arbor, and weighed 1,800 pounds.

For Young Readers.

BRAVE EDITH.

The story of how Miss Edith Baxter, aged twelve years, rescued a little boy from drowning, at Bath, L. I., is thus told in rhyme, by Mrs. M. E. Sangster, in *Harper's Young People*:

A beautiful day in summer,
At Bath, beside the sea,
Where a bevy of careless children
Were as gay as gay could be.

Some with their spades so tiny
Were turning over the sand
Some were merrily rowing
With the surf that dashed on the strand.

And others, bold and daring,
Plunged into the deep green wave,
At the touch of the grim old ocean
They felt so blithe and brave.

Laughing, leaping and diving,
The sturdy, lithesome crew
Had never a thought of danger
Under the sky's soft blue.

And nobody noticed Harry,
A dear little five-year-old,
With just a glimmer of sunshine
Tinting his curls of gold;

Till, after the rest, as swiftly
As a flash of the darting wrist
And a cry of sudden terror
The giddy gladness rent:

The billows have caught the baby,
They are bearing him far away;
Alas for Harry's mother
And her empty arms this day!

Some one has darted to save him,
Forth from an awe-struck throng,
A fearless heart to the rescue,
Steady and true and strong.

Buffeting surge and breaker,
Straight through the curdling foam,
On through the angry waters,
She is toiling to bring him home.

Only a child, with girlhood's
Clear light in her sunbrid eyes;
Only a girl, but a woman
In her glory of sacrifice.

On the shore they watch and listen,
Spell-bound in a dumb despair.
Ah! hark to the shout of triumph
That rends in a thankful prayer.

Edith has saved wee Harry.
'Twas a noble deed was done,
At Bath, that day, by the ocean,
In the light of the summer sun.

FEEDING THE CHICKENS.

Mamma had been invited out to tea, and Maxy was to spend the afternoon with Dollie Mayo, but she kept saying to herself that she mustn't forget to run home and feed old Speckle's chickens before sunset. She remembered it even while they were swinging, and playing "keep house."

Brosie Miller sat under the great balm of gilead tree, in his father's front yard, with his pug nose between the pickets.

"Come over here," he shouted.

"Can't," said Dolly.

"You come, then, Maxy."

"Mamma said stay here."

"Pshaw! I'll be there for your coming across the street. I want to show you something."

Maxy and Dolly looked doubtfully at each other.

"Let's ask your mother," proposed Maxy, and in a moment Dolly came flying out of the house.

"Yes, we can go, but tea will be ready in half an hour."

It was in the midst of an exciting game of hide and seek, in which Brosie's big dog was joining, that Maxy happened to glance at the sun and remembered mamma's charge concerning the chickens.

"Oh, it's most down! I must run and feed 'em!" she cried.

"What's down? Feed what?" demanded Brosie.

"The sun—the chickens—mamma always does—oh, dear, it'll be down before I can get there," and breathless, Maxy flew across the street, followed by Dolly, Brosie and the big dog.

Into Mrs. Monroe's neat kitchen they clattered; in haste they searched through boxes, chests and barrels, but no meal could they find.

"What shall I do?" asked Maxy.

"They won't starve, will they?"

"I'm afraid."

"Borrow some." "Feed 'em bread," in turn suggested Dollie and Brosie.

"Here's lots of flour; why won't that do?" said Maxy.

"It will," replied Brosie, with a very wise air. "They use meal because it's cheaper."

Maxy grew cheerful at once. "Well, we can afford flour once, I guess;" so the flour and water were mixed into a stiff dough, in a little tin basin, and then began a search for the chickens.

Old Speckle had found a way out of her coop, and was gone, with all her children.

"Got tired waiting for her supper, I s'pect," was Maxy's opinion.

After a long search they were found down at the end of the garden, under the gooseberry bushes. Maxy's calling failed to bring them from their retreat, so she emptied the dough on the ground, and ran back to her play feeling satisfied. Soon it was tea time, and after that Maxy went to sleep on the sofa, while Mamma Mayo was telling "Silver Hair and the Three Bears." Then somebody was waking her up, and laughing because she said: "Yes'm, I heard—the great big bear, and the middle-sized bear, and the tee-ny wee-ny bear—oh, I fed 'em about sundown, mamma."

"What the bear?" laughed papa, as he lifted her in his arms.

"No, the chickens."

"Oh, you know where they are, then. Katie has been hunting for them. They are out of the coop, and she says she can hear them calling somewhere."

By this time Maxy was wide awake, and ran off to show Katie where to find her chickens. It was quite dark now, and papa went with them and let Mary carry the lantern.

Under the gooseberry bushes what did they find? Ten little chickens all grown tight together, like the Siamese twins; ten miserable, fluttering, chirping, scared little chickens, lost in a lump of dough! Nobody knew what it meant.

"They've been stepped on!" cried Katie.

"How could they all be stepped on at once?" asked papa, trying to separate one of the unfortunate from the fluttering mass.

"It seems like paste," he added, holding the lantern close.

"Oh!" cried Maxy, "flour and water make paste. Oh, mercy! I've pasted them together!"

"They can't run!" They're breaking their legs off!" and Katie looked so indignant, and the chickens so very miserable, that Maxy fled sobbing to mamma, declaring that "Brosie Miller said it would do."

Katie and papa brought the poor little prisoners into the kitchen, put them into a basin of warm water, and worked patiently for an hour, freeing their poor feet. When at last they succeeded, and one by one those wretched, long-legged, forlorn creatures were rubbed by mamma's soft hands, wrapped in warm flannel and laid in a little basket by the fire, Maxy wept aloud, and declared she would "never feed chickens any more."

"I never thought they'd stand in their supper," she said.

"I'll forgive you if Speckle will," said Katie, solemnly; "but don't you ever take Brosie Miller's advice again."—*Chicago Interior.*

Martha's Parlor Manners.

"Will you please sit down and wait a moment till mother comes?" said a little girl to two ladies who came to see her mother.

"And will you give me a glass of water, Martha?" asked one of the ladies. "I am very thirsty."

"With pleasure," answered Martha, and she presently came back with two goblets of water on a small waiter which she passed to both ladies.

"O, thank you," said the other lady, "you are very thoughtful."

"You are quite welcome," said Martha, very sweetly.

When Martha went out of the room one of the ladies said: "This little girl is one of the loveliest children I ever met. How sweet and obliging her manners are!"

Let us go into the next room and see. Martha took the waiter back to the dining-room.

"Me drink! me drink!" cried little Bobby, catching hold of his sister's dress and screwing up his rosy lips.

"Get out, Bob!" cried Martha; "go to Bridget."

"Don't speak so to your little brother," said Bridget.

"It is none of your business what I say," cried Martha, tossing back her head.

"Martha!" That is grandmother calling from the top of the stairs.

"What!" screamed Martha back.

"Please come here, dear," said grandma.

"I don't want to," muttered Martha. She, however, dragged herself upstairs. Unwilling feet, you know, find it hard to climb.

"Martha," said grandma, "will you try to find my specs? I am pretty sure I left them in the dining-room."

"No you didn't!" cried Martha in a cross, contradictory tone; "you always lose them up here," and she rummaged around the chamber, tumbling things over like the north wind.

"No matter," said the dear old lady, seeing she would have much to do to put things to right again; "no matter, Martha; they will come to hand," and she quietly put down the newspaper for by and by. Martha left her and went down stairs with a pout.

Oh dear where are Martha's civil, obliging manners? Why, those are her *company* manners. She puts them on in the parlor, and puts them off when she leaves the parlor. She wears them before visitors, and hangs them up when they are gone. You see she has no manners at home. She is cross and disobliging and rude and selfish. She forgets that home is the *first* place to be polite in—in the kitchen as well as in the parlor. There is no spot in the house where good manners can be dispensed with.—*Zion's Herald.*

American Children on Horse-Back.

American boys are quite as brave and active as any in the world, and learned travelers tell us they know more than any boys yet discovered in the solar system. Likewise the American girls—sweet and good and true—as bright as any girl in Europe. For all this, American boys and girls do not, as a rule, ride horse-back. It is true, some country boys, East and West, ride fearlessly and well, but the majority of boy and girl riders have climbed, by the aid of a rail-fence, on the back of a farm-horse, and when they were mounted the horse either laughed in his mane or ingloriously tumbled the rider over his head. It is very strange that in such a land of horses so few boys and girls know how to ride. It is a mistake to think that, when Dobbin has been brought to the fence and you have climbed on his back, this is riding. Not even the most uncommonly bright girl or the most learned boy can ride without instruction. One has to learn this art, just as one must learn to play the piano or to mount a bicycle.

Let us consider the horse, see what he is like, and then, perhaps, we may learn what it means to ride. A horse is an animal with a large brain, and though he seldom speaks, you may be sure he thinks and has a mind of his own. Besides this he has four legs. These are important things to remember—he stands on four legs and can think for himself. He also has ears, and, though he is not given to conversation, he hears and understands much that is said to him. He also has a temper—good or bad—and may be cross and ill-natured, or sweet-tempered, cheerful, patient and kind. In approaching such a clever creature, it is clear a boy or girl must be equally patient, kind, cheerful and good-natured. Unless you are as good as a horse, you have no right to get upon his back.

Of course, there are bad horses, but they are not fit for riding, and are used only to drag horse cars or do other common work. All riding-horses fit for the society of boys and girls are good horses, not merely for walking or galloping, but morally good—gentle, kind, patient, careful and obedient. Any boy or girl, over seven years of age, with a brave heart and steady hand, and also, sweet temper, gentle, kind and thoughtful, can learn to ride. All others must sit in a box on wheels and be dragged about.—*Charles Barnard, in St. Nicholas.*

Care of Bed-Clothing.

Now is the time to put the winter bedding in order: the mattresses should all be sunned and thoroughly aired; if soiled, rip the ticking off—that is not at all difficult to do; has it washed, and it should be starched a little, while it is undergoing this operation the hair, or wool, or cotton which composes the filling can be aired by placing it carefully on a large sheet and laying it where the sunlight can shine on it; if it has been used for several years it will cost but little, and will well repay the expense to have it picked and sorted over before being upholstered. Blankets ought also to be thoroughly cleansed. If, to make them less burdensome and difficult to handle, you cut the long double ones in two, overcast the ends with worsted or yarn of scarlet or blue to match the stripes in the blanket. Do this with button-hole stitch; it takes a few minutes only to do this, and it is neater than a hem, and is really a pretty addition to the blanket. Very pretty comforters for children's beds are made of the thin cotton cheese cloth; tack them and bind them with bright colors. If for use in the crib, an edge of worsted crocheted around it makes it look attractive. Crochet two or three rows in shell-stitch, with a scallop to finish it. It is an excellent plan to put a strip of white cotton cloth at each end of a common comforter. It can be removed and washed with much more ease than to wash the comforter itself, and with much handling, even with perfectly clean hands, it is likely to become soiled. The ends of white spreads are improved by being worked with white cotton in button-hole stitch. This is particularly the case where the spread has been in use a good while and the hem is worn and the edge frayed. All you need to do is to trim off the threads so they will not ravel and button-hole the edge.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Miscellaneous.

2D. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Positively we leave Cotton

The 1st of April,

And shall offer our Entire Stock

At Great Bargains!

To avoid the trouble and expense of moving. While all of our goods will be sold cheap, we propose to sell many articles below cost, as witness the following partial list of

Bankrupt Prices:

A Coffee Sugar, 8½ cents.
Extra Yellow Sugar, 7 cents.
Very best Sugar Syrup, only 60 cents per gallon.
Very best N. O. Molasses, 75 cents.
Choice Rio Coffee, only 10 cents per lb.
Very best Japan Tea, 50 cents.
Choice Blk Tea, worth $1, only 65 cts.
Choice Mixed Tea, 25 cents.
Best Crackers, 6 cents.
Water White Kerosene Oil, 15 cts. per gallon.
Best Butter Salt, 1 cent per lb.
Best Baking Soda, 5 cents per lb.
Good Raising, 10 cents per lb.
Strictly Pure Pepper, 20 cents per lb.
Kingford's Silver Gloss and Corn Starch, 8 cents.
Dried Beef, 12 cents per lb.
No. 1, White Fish, 5 cents.
First Class Mackerel, 5 cents.
No. 1 Peaches, 10 cents per can.
" Tomatoes, 10 cents per can.
" Corn, 10 cents per can.
Best Salmon, 15 cents per can.
All other Canned Goods very cheap.
Oranges and Lemons, 15 cents per doz.
Best French Prunes, 15 cents per lb.
Best Stick and Mixed Candies, 12½ cts.

Tobaccos:

Telephone Smoking Tobacco, 30 cts.
Choice " " " 25 "
First Class Fine Cut, 40 cents.
Best Plug, 60 cents.

Crockery:

Handle Teas, best ware, 40 cts. per doz.
Dinner Plates, best ware, 75 cts. per doz.
Very Fine Goblets, worth $1, only 75 cents per doz.
Very Fine Sauce Plates, worth 75 cents, only 50 cents per doz.
Very Fine Glass Sets, only 25 cents per set.
Common Lamp Chimneys, all sizes, 5 cents each.
Large line Glassware at a great bargain.
We also have a large line of Horse, Scrub and Shoe Brushes at very low prices.
We also have a

Lot of Dry Goods

Yet on hand, of a few of which we will give prices:
Lonsdale and Fruit of the Loom, —bleached, only 9 cents per yard.
Atlantic A Sheeting, 8 cents.
Dwight Star, " 8 cents.
Everett Denim, 15 cents.
Best Dress Ginghams, 10 cents.
Amoskeag Sheeting, 12½ cents.
Best Calico, 6 cents.
Amoskeag A. C. A. Tick, 18 cents.
Coat's Thread, 4 cents a spool.
Mosquito Netting, 5 cents a yard.
Also a full line of Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, very cheap, good suit for 50 cents.
Good Toweling, 5 cents per yard.
Good Towels, 5 cents each.
Good Felt Skirts, 40 cents.
A lot of Ladies' and Gents' Hose, 5 cents per pair.
Good line other Hose at reduced prices.
Also a good line of Flannels, and in fact many other goods not mentioned, at very low prices to close out.

This Sale will commence on Monday, March, 5th 1883.

J. H. MILLER & CO.

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I can save you money by calling on me before buying your

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From Prof. A. Lodeman, of the State Normal School, at Ypsilanti: I have found Storme's "Select German Stories" one of the best reading books for beginners. The pupils find it easy and entertaining, and learn from it a large number of words and phrases. I shall continue to use it in my classes.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 19th, 1883.

ENTERPRISE PUBLISHING HOUSE:—I have used Storm's Select German Stories in my class. It is the best book I know of for beginners in German, and I shall always use it for that purpose, because it combines the easiest, most natural and interesting way to acquire a facility in speaking, as well as in reading German. Yours very truly, G. A. SHARTAU.

Grimm's Mærchen:

(Fairy Tales.) Second American College Edition, with slight alterations and notes, by Prof. G. A. Zimmerman, Sup. of German Instruction, Chicago Public Schools. For the use of Schools and for Self-Instruction. A practical method of learning the German language.

This book has met with high favor wherever introduced. The writings of the Brothers Grimm are world-renowned and very popular.

Grimm's Mærchen (fairy tales) are world-renowned, and need no further recommendation. The stories are not only highly interesting but instructive.—*School Journal.*

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A Companion to the Autograph Album. Containing a Very Choice Selection of Verses and Sentences, Long and Short, and appropriate to all Situations and all Stations of Life.

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The Great Blood Purifier. PURE AND HARMLESS.

It cures Rheumatism, Cancer, Salt Rheum, Scrofula and Erysipelas. Price $1.00 per pint bottle.

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Beware of imitations and get only the genuine.

For sale at Haeussler's Drug Store.

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THE DRUGGIST,

Has added to his Stock a Complete Assortment of

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Which must be sold, if Low Prices will do it.

TEAS

I offer Better Bargains than ever before known in Manchester. I make Teas a Special Study and can give you the Best for your money. As before my Stock of

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Is very Complete, embracing CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET ARTICLES, STATIONERY, SUNDRIES AND NOTIONS. I will pay

Highest Market Price for Butter & Eggs

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A WORD TO THOSE

—Who are going to—

BUILD OR REPAIR BARNS

—CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.—

HALL'S

SELF-SUPPORTING RAFTER,

—FOR—

Gambrel and Mansard Roofs.

—PATENTED, APRIL 8th, 1876.—

FARMERS AND MECHANICS,

And those who intend to build or repair their Barns, should not fail to see this improvement.

WE CLAIM FOR THIS ROOF:

1st. Saving of labor and timber.
2d. Strength and Durability.
3d. We get more room under the same amount of Roofing.
4th. Convenience of having Purlin Posts, Plates and Braces out of the way which leaves your loft clear.

The following named persons are using this roof and are loud in their praise of the same, and with whom all interested are invited to communicate:

John Payne (three barns), North Greece, N. Y.
William Williamson, " "
Samuel Markham, " "
Henry Justin, " "
Michael Bilger, " "
E. Butcher, Parma Centre, "
James Lawden, North Parma, "
Charles Hinton, Hamlin Centre, "
I. W. German, Lodi, "
James Van Vliet, Lodi, "
E. C. Howell, Lodi, "
James Purdy, Ovid, "
John Tillman, Medina, "
J. C. Arnold, Medina, "
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Patrick Lahey, Middleport, "
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Rochester, N. Y.

Manchester Enterprise

BY MAT D. BLOSSER.

THURSDAY, MARCH, 29, 1883.

WHAT BREED OF SHEEP IS BEST.

The Spanish Merino has certainly demonstrated an adaptability to our climate and mode of treatment, in every respect, that will continue to increase the demand for this oldest breed of pure sheep, unless some new candidate for public favor shall accomplish more than has been done yet by any but the Spanish Merino. They have increased in numbers beyond all others, in size of carcass weight of fleece, strength of constitution and capacity to endure change of feed, change of climate and general neglect with herding qualities unsurpassed; and upon the whole I am convinced that for a general purpose sheep for the large breeders of the great west and south-west, the Spanish Merino, the purer the better, is to be recommended.—*Gen. National Live Stock Journal.*

Sheep Notes.

A. A. Wood, of Saline, has gone to Vermont after more sheep.

Uncle Joe McMahon sold to Free man & Burtless 45 lambs which averaged 107 pound per head.

A. A. Wood, of Saline, has sold to F. P. Sheeler, of Springville—ram lamb Monarch, by G. M. Sheldon 48, for $500

C. M. Fellows sold eight ewes on Saturday, to J. N. F. Bowen, of Tecumseh, for $320, being $40 a head. Also, 50 rams to Ward Kennedy, of Butler, Ind., and has gone to Vermont for more.

The Grass Lake Sheep breeders have organized for a shearing festival this spring, with Dr. M. H. Raymond, President, C. C. Dorr, Treasurer and J. F. Lusk, Secretary. J. H. Hood, O. F. Pease and F. E. Dwelle were appointed a committee to secure suitable place for the festival and to attend to the details of the shearing.

TECUMSEH, March 19th, 1883.

ED ENTERPRISE:—As it is with great interest and pleasure that I read, in the ENTERPRISE notes of sales of sheep, of my brother breeders, I thought an account of my sales for 1882 would not be out of place.

My last years crop of lambs numbered eighteen head, 12 ewes and 6 rams, of which I sold the following: To Edmund Hall, of Detroit, 12 ewes at $20 per head, and one ram lamb, at $40; to same party, 6 yearling ewes at $15; also, 3 breeding ewes at $20—total $430.

Other sales as follows:—To J. S. Wood, of Lodi, choice of my ram lambs, $100. To Andrew Wilson, Franklin, ½ interest in 2nd choice of ram lambs $32.50; to F. E. Bradley, ¼ of same $20; to J. R. Keeney, seven 2 yr. old ewes; to same party, 3 rams one yr old; to Wm. Witherell, six ewes at $40 per head; to Albert Holmes, Macon, 6 ewes and one ram lamb; to Orman Stinson, of Saline, 10 breeding ewes at $20 per head. Total sales of sheep and wool for 1882, $1409 50. My lambs were all the get of my Ram "Millionair" by "Centennial." Respectfully yours,

HENRY WILSON.

There is considerable anxiety among farmers about seed corn. Some of the papers have reported that last years corn is not fit for seed. J. B. Colvin, of Tecumseh says: I have invariably made a practice of drying seed corn over a kitchen stove or about a chimney or some such place, but being always sure to have it perfectly dry before freezing weather. I have never had a bad stand since I practiced this method. No matter how dry you get it, I think the drier the safer. Seed corn should never be picked out of the crib in the spring. It may grow, but can never make the rapid, strong growth that corn will that is treated as I have described. I once knew a lot of corn that had laid over a cook-stove for four years, taken down and planted, and it all grew splendidly. It had been dried to a crisp.

Mr. Williams, owner of a large orchard in Williamsburg, Mass., observed this year for the first time, a difference in the shape of the Baldwin trees that bear in the odd and in the even years; the even year tree has long, slender branches reaching out in all directions, while the odd year tree is more scrubby, the branches growing closer together on the top. These facts will perhaps be of importance to those who wish to graft the Baldwin.

Washtenaw county takes the cake now. N. E. Sutton, a well known drover of Ann Arbor, bought a graded Short-horn steer last Saturday, which for this locality is matchless. It was fed by Fry Bros., of Ann Arbor, and weighed 1,800 pounds.

For Young Readers.

BRAVE EDITH.

The story of how Miss Edith Baxter, aged twelve years, rescued a little boy from drowning at Bath, England, is told in rhyme by Mrs. M. B. Sangster, in *Harper's Young People:*

A beautiful day in summer,
At Bath beside the sea,
Where a bevy of laughing children
Were as gay as they could be.

Some with their spades of tiny
Were busy at play and sand,
Some were merrily reeling
With the surf that dashed on the strand,

And others, bold and daring,
Plunged out, the deep green waves,
At the touch of the grim old ocean
They feared not, little nor brave.

Laughing, leaping and diving,
The stormy foam o'er me crew
Had never a thought of danger
Under the sky's soft blue.

And tenderly mothered Harry,
A dear little five-year-old,
With just a glimmer of sunshine
Tinting his curls of gold.

Till, after the rest, as swiftly
As a bird the child rising went;
And a cry of sudden terror
The giddy gladness rent.

The billows have caught the baby,
They are bearing him far away;
Alas for Harry's mother
And her empty arms this day.

Some one had darted to save him,
Forth from an awe-struck throng,
A fearless heart to the rescue,
Ready and true and strong.

Buffeting surge and breaker,
Straight through the surging foam,
On through the angry waters,
She is toiling to bring him home.

Only a child, with girlhood's
Clear light in her sun-lit eyes;
Only a girl, but a woman
In her glory of sacrifice.

On the shore they watch and listen,
Speech and in a dumb'd spell,
Ah! hark to the shout of triumph
That ends in a thankful prayer.

Edith has saved the baby.
'Twas a noble deed was done,
At Bath, that day, by the ocean,
In the light of the summer sun.

FEEDING THE CHICKENS.

Mamma had been invited out to tea, and Maxy was to spend the afternoon with Dollie Mayo, but she kept saying to herself that she mustn't forget to run home and feed old Speckle's chickens before sunset. She remembered it even while they were swinging, and playing "keep house."

Brosie Miller sat under the great balm of gilead tree, in his father's front yard, with his pug nose between the pickets.

"Come over here," he shouted.

"Can't," said Dolly.

"You come, then, Maxy."

"Mamma said stay here."

"Pshaw! 's if she'd care for your coming across the street. I want to show you someth ng."

Maxy and Dolly looked doubtfully at each other.

"Let's ask your mother," proposed Maxy, and in a moment Dolly came flying out of the house.

"Yes, we can go, but tea will be ready in half an hour."

It was in the midst of an exciting game of hide and seek, in which Brosie's big dog was joining, that Maxy happened to glance at the sun and remembered mamma's charge concerning the chickens.

"Oh, it's most down! I must run and feed 'em!" she cried.

"What's down? Feed what?" demanded Brosie.

"The sun—the chickens—mamma always does—oh, dear, it'll be down before I can get there," and breathless, Maxy flew across the street, followed by Dolly, Bros e and the big dog.

Into Mrs. Monroe's neat kitchen they clattered; in haste they searched through boxes, chests and barrels, but no meal could they find.

"What shall I do?" asked Maxy.

"They won't starve, will they?"

"I'm afraid."

"Borrow some." "Feed 'em bread," in turn suggested Dollie and Brosie.

"Here's lots of flour; why won't that do?" said Maxy.

"It will," replied Brosie, with a very wise air. "They use meal because it's cheaper."

Maxy grew cheerful at once. "Well, we can afford flour once, I guess;" so the flour and water were mixed into a stiff dough, in a little tin basin, and then began a search for the chickens.

Old Speckle had found a way out of her coop, and was gone, with all her children.

"Got tired waiting for her supper, I s'pect," was Maxy's opinion.

After a long search they were found down at the end of the garden, under the gooseberry bushes. Maxy's calling failed to bring them from their retreat, so she emptied the dough on the ground, and ran back to her play feeling satisfied. Soon it was tea time, and after that Maxy went to sleep on the sofa, while Mamma Mayo was telling "Silver Hair and the Three Bears." Then somebody was waking her up, and laughing because she said: "Yes'm, I heard—the great big bear, and the middle-sized bear, and the tee-ny wee-ny bear—oh, I fed 'em about sundown, mamma."

"What the bear?" laughed papa, as he lifted her in his arms.

"No, the chickens."

"Oh, you know where they are, then. Katie has been hunting for them. They are out of the coop, and she says she can hear them calling somewhere."

By this time Maxy was wide awake, and ran off to show Katie where to find her chickens. It was quite dark now, and papa went with them and let Mary carry the lantern.

Under the gooseberry bushes what did they find? Ten little chickens all grown tight together, like the Siamese twins—ten miserable, fluttering, chirping, scared little chickens, fast in a lump of dough! Nobody knew what it meant.

"They've been stepped on!" cried Katie.

"How could they all be stepped on at once?" asked papa, trying to separate one of the unfortunate from the fluttering mass.

"It seems like paste," he added, holding the lantern close.

"Oh!" cried Maxy, "flour and water make paste. Oh, mercy! I've pasted them together!"

"They can't run! They're breaking their necks!" and Katie looked so indignant at the chickens so very miserable that Maxy did nothing to mamma's question, that Brosie Miller said would do.

Katie and mamma brought the poor little creatures into the kitchen, put them into a basin of warm water, and worked patiently for an hour, freeing their poor feet. When at last they succeeded, and one by one those wretched, draggled, forlorn creatures were rolled in mamma's soft hands, wrapped in warm flannel and laid in a basket by the fire, Maxy wept aloud, and declared she would "never feed chickens any more."

"I never thought they'd stand in their supper," she said.

"I'll forgive you, if Speckle will," said Katie, solemnly; "but don't you ever take Brosie Miller's advice again."—*Chicago Interior.*

Martha's Parlor Manners.

"Will you please sit down and wait a moment till mother comes?" said a little girl to two ladies who came to see her mother.

"And will you give me a glass of water, Martha?" asked one of the ladies; "I am very thirsty."

"With pleasure," answered Martha, and she presently came back with two goblets of water on a small waiter, which she passed to both ladies.

"O, thank you," said the other lady, "you are very thoughtful."

"You are quite welcome," said Martha, very sweetly.

When Martha went out of the room one of the ladies said: "This little girl is one of the loveliest children I ever met. How sweet and obliging her manners are!"

Let us go into the next room and see. Martha took the waiter back to the dining-room.

"Me drink! me drink!" cried little Bobby, catching hold of his sister's dress and screwing up his rosy lips.

"Get out, Bob!" cried Martha; "go to Bridget."

"Don't speak so to your little brother," said Bridget.

"It is none of your business what I say," cried Martha, tossing back her head.

"Martha!" That is grandmother calling from the top of the stairs.

"What!" screamed Martha back.

"Please come here, dear," said grandma.

"I don't want to," muttered Martha.

She, however, dragged herself upstairs. "How long, feet, you know, find it hard to climb.

"Martha," said grandma, "will you try to find my specs? I am pretty sure I left them in the dining-room.

"No you didn't!" cried Martha in a cross, contradictory tone; "you always lose them up here," and she rummaged around the chamber, tumbling things over like the north wind.

"No matter," said the dear old lady, seeing she would have much to do to put things to right again; "no matter, Martha; they will come to hand," and she quietly put down the newspaper for by and by. Martha left her and went down stairs with a pout.

Oh dear, where are Martha's civil, obliging manners? Why, those are her company manners. She puts them on in the parlor, and puts them off when she leaves the parlor. She wears them before visitors, and hangs them up when they are gone. You see she has no manners at home. She is cross and disobliging and rude and selfish. She forgets that home is the *first* place to be polite in—in the kitchen as well as in the parlor. There is no spot in the house where good manners can be dispensed with.—*Zion's Herald.*

American Children on Horse-Back.

American boys are quite as brave and active as any in the world, and learned travelers tell us they know more than any boys yet discovered in the solar system. Likewise the American girl is sweet and good and true—as bright as any girl in Europe. For all this, American boys and girls do not, as a rule, ride horse back. It is true, some country boys, East and West, ride fearlessly and well, but the majority of boy and girl riders have climbed, by the aid of a rail-fence, on the back of a farm-horse, and when they were mounted the horse either laughed in his mane or ingloriously tumbled the rider over his head. It is very strange that in such a land of horses so few boys and girls know how to ride. It is a mistake to think that, when Dobbin has been brought to the fence and you have climbed on his back, this is riding. Not even the most uncommonly bright girl or the most learned boy can ride without instruction. One has to learn this art, just as one must learn to play the piano or to mount a bicycle.

Let us consider the horse, see what he is like, and then, perhaps, we may learn what it means to ride. A horse is an animal with a large brain, and though he seldom speaks, you may be sure he thinks and has a mind of his own. Besides this he has four legs. These are important things to remember—he stands on four legs and can think for himself. He also has ears, and, though he is not given to conversation, he hears and understands much that is said to him. He also has a temper—good or bad—and may be cross and ill-natured, or sweet-tempered, cheerful, patient and kind. In approaching such a clever creature, it is clear a boy or girl must be equally patient, kind, cheerful and good-natured. Unless you are as good as a horse, you have no right to get upon his back.

Of course, there are bad horses, but they are not fit for riding, and are used only to drag horse cars or do other common work. All riding-horses fit for the society of boys and girls are good horses, not merely for walking or galloping, but morally good—gentle, kind, patient, careful and obedient. Any boy or girl, over seven years of age, with a brave heart and steady hand, and also, sweet-temper, gentle, kind and thoughtful, can learn to ride. All others must sit in a box on wheels and be dragged about.—*Charles Barnard, in St. Nicholas.*

Care of Bed-Clothing.

Now is the time to put the winter bedding in order; the mattresses should all be sunned and thoroughly aired; if soiled, rip the ticking off—that is not at all difficult to do; has it washed, and it should be starched a little, while it is undergoing this operation the hair, or wool, or cotton which composes the filling can be aired by placing it carefully on a large sheet and laying it where the sunlight can shine on it; if it has been used for several years it will cost but little, and will well repay the expense to have it picked and sorted over before being upholstered. Blankets ought also to be thoroughly cleansed. If, to make them less burdensome and difficult to handle, you cut the long double ones in two, overcast the ends with worsted or yarn of scarlet or blue to match the stripes in the blanket. Do this with button-hole stitch; it takes a few minutes only to do this, and it is neater than a hem, and is really a pretty addition to the blanket. Very pretty comforters for children's beds are made of the thin cotton cheese cloth; tack them and bind them with bright colors. If for use in the crib, an edge of worsted crocheted around it makes it look at its ease. Crochet two or three rows in shell-stitch, with a scallop to finish it. It is an excellent plan to put a strip of white cotton cloth at each end of a common comforter. It can be removed and washed with much more ease than to wash the comforter itself, and with much handling, even with perfectly clean hands, it is likely to become soiled. The ends of white spreads are improved by being worked with white cotton in button-hole stitch. This is particularly the case where the spread has been in use a good while and the hem is worn and the edge frayed. All you need to do is to trim off the threads so they will not ravel and button-hole the edge.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Miscellaneous.

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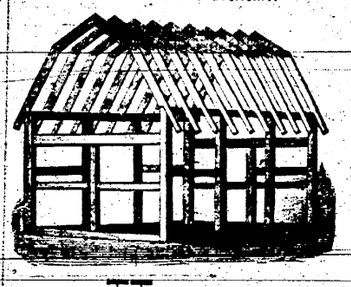

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